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JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the  
POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 125.

*In the Debate begun in your last, the next that spoke was, C. Plinius Cæcius, in the Character of the Lord Chancellor, whose Speech was in Substance thus:*

*My Lords,*

S it is my Duty to inform your Lordships, when I think any Motion or Debate contrary to the usual Method of Proceeding in this House, I B should have stood up much sooner, if I had not been desirous to see, whether any authentick Proofs were to be offered for establishing the Facts upon which this extraordinary Motion seems to be founded, and upon which alone, I think, it can have any solid Foundation. As yet I have heard no Sort of Proof offered, as to any one of the Facts alledged; and therefore, I must observe to your Lordships, that according to the constant Method of Proceeding in this House, no contested Fact is to be alledged as a Founda-

tion for an Argument, and much less for a Motion, unless it be such a one, as has been before proved by the Examination of Witnesses at your Bar, or such a one as may be instantly proved by the Perusal of authentick

A Papers upon your Table. Now, my Lords, as no Sort of Proof has been offered with Regard to any one of the Facts that have been alledged, they must, according to this Rule, be left entirely out of the Question; and this, I believe, will bring the Debate within a very narrow Compass; because, in that Case, the Motion now before us will depend entirely upon these two previous Questions: Whether we ought to assist the Queen of Hungary in the present War? And, if we ought to assist her, whether we ought to assist her with Troops, as well as with our Money, and our Navy?

That we ought to assist the Queen of Hungary in the present War, is a Question that has never yet been disputed, and has been upon all Sides admitted, even in this present Debate; therefore, the only previous

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Question

Question that can enter into this Debate, is, whether we ought to assist her with Troops as well as with our Money and our Navy? If this Question be determined in the Affirmative, we need go no further; because it will be easy to shew, that the Question upon the present Motion must be determined in the Negative; for if we are to assist her with Troops, we must form such an Army as may be of Service to her in *Flanders*, or such a one as may safely march to her Assistance in *Germany*, and neither of these we can do without taking foreign Troops into our Pay. Foreign Troops therefore we must take into our Pay, and the present Circumstances of *Europe* must convince us, that at this Conjunction we can get no Troops to hire except the Troops of *Hanover*. The northern Powers are now so jealous of one another, or so much in the Interest of *France*, that we can expect no Troops from any of them; and the Princes of *Germany*, *Hanover* alone excepted, have the War too near their own Doors to spare us any of their Troops. The only other Part of *Europe* from whence we could expect any Troops to hire, is *Switzerland*, and as the *French* are in Possession of the whole Country between us and them, we cannot expect that the *French* would allow a Body of *Swiss* to march through that Country, to join the *British* Troops in *Flanders*, nor could the *British* Troops, by themselves alone, march with any Safety to join them in *Germany*. Besides, if we should propose taking a Body of *Swiss* Troops into our Pay, they might very probably insist upon the same Condition they always insist on and have from *France*, which is, that they shall not be obliged to pass the *Rhine*, or to serve upon the other Side of that River.

Thus your Lordships must see, that if we are to assist the Queen of

*Hungary* with Troops, we must keep the *Hanoverians* in our Pay, and consequently must reject this Motion; and as to the Question, whether we ought to assist the Queen of *Hungary* with Troops as well as Money, it was so fully debated last Session, that nothing can be added to what was then said in Favour of that Measure, except what has arisen from the good Effects of it during last Campaign. That our forming an Army in *Flanders*, and afterwards marching that Army to the *Rhine*, prevented the *French* from supporting the War in *Germany* so vigorously as they might otherwise have done, is evident to a Demonstration, because, while our Army remained in *Flanders*, the *French* found themselves under a Necessity to keep, and actually did keep an equal Number of Troops encamped upon that Part of their Frontier, besides furnishing all their frontier Towns upon that Side with regular Troops instead of Militia; and when our Army marched to the *Rhine*, the *French* found themselves under a Necessity to march, and actually did march at least an equal Number of Troops the same Way, which furnished his Majesty with an Opportunity to add to his former Laurels, by the glorious Victory he obtained over them at *Dettingen*. These are Facts which stand in need of no Proof, because they neither can nor will be contested; and if all the Troops employed to face our Army in *Flanders* and upon the *Rhine*, had been sent into *Bavaria*, would not the *French* have given the Emperor a much more vigorous Assistance, than they did? Can we suppose, that in this Case the Queen of *Hungary* would have been able to raise an Army sufficient for defending her own Dominions? Much less can we suppose, that she would have been able to have drove the Emperor out of his hereditary Countries, to have compelled him to accept

cept of a Suspension of Arms, and to have brought her victorious Army to the Frontiers of *France* itself.

My Lords, however strong our Reasons were last Year for assisting the Queen of *Hungary* with Troops as well as Money, the Success of last Campaign has now made those Reasons much stronger. If *Bavaria* or *Bohemia* had still continued to be the Seat of War, there might have been some Reason to say, that we ought not to think of assisting the Queen of *Hungary* with Troops, because we could not with Safety march our Troops thither, nor supply or recruit them after they were there; but now the Seat of War is come to be in a Country to which our Troops may safely march, in which we may easily supply and recruit them, no Reason can be suggested for our not sending Troops to her Assistance. Last Campaign, my Lords, brought the War to the *French* Frontier, and next Campaign, if we pursue the same vigorous Measures, may carry it into the Heart of their Country, where it must be before we can expect any reasonable Terms of Peace. It is not to be doubted but that early next Campaign, the Queen of *Hungary* will have a powerful Army upon the *Rhine*; and if we join our Army to hers, or make a Diversion by an Attack upon *French Flanders* or upon *Lorrain*, one successful Battle or two, may open a Way for the Queen of *Hungary's* Pandours to the Gates even of *Paris* itself.

I am far from saying, my Lords, that this was or that this ought to be our Aim: I shall not even say, that in the present Conjunction we ought to think of reducing the Power of the House of *Bourbon*, however necessary it may be for the Safety and Repose of *Europe*; but this I will say, that we ought, if possible, to prevent any Increase of the Power of that House, and that we ought to assist the Queen of *Hungary* in the most

effectual Manner, till such a Peace can be procured as may secure the Liberties and Independency of *Europe*, in which our own are certainly involved. That this we ought to do will, I believe, be admitted by every one of your Lordships; and I make no doubt of our finding, by Experience, that no such Peace can be obtained, till *France* herself be brought into some real Distress. Her own Frontier must be attack'd, and attack'd in the most vigorous Manner, before she will consent to desert her Allies, as she calls them, or as they ought more properly to be called, her Tools, which at present she makes use of for reducing the Power of her antient Rival, the House of *Austria*. Can we suppose, that *France* will absolutely desert the Cause of the Emperor, unless she finds herself in great and imminent Danger? And till the Emperor finds himself absolutely abandoned by *France*, he will never come to any solid Peace with the Queen of *Hungary*. Can we suppose, that *France* will expressly abandon the Projects of *Spain*, unless she finds herself in Danger? And till the Court of *Spain* find themselves absolutely abandoned by *France*, they will never come to any solid Terms of Peace, either with this Nation or the Queen of *Hungary*. Therefore we must conclude, that there is no effectual Method for restoring the Peace of *Europe*, and establishing it upon a solid Basis, but by enabling the Queen of *Hungary* not only to defend herself, but to carry the War into the *French* Territories; and for this Purpose we must assist her with Troops, as well as with our Money and our Navy. That this is practicable, the last Campaign must convince us; for tho' we had not all the Success that might have been expected from the natural Consequences of his Majesty's glorious Victory at *Dettingen*, yet the Success we had was a plain Proof, that the Seat of War

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might be removed both from *Germany* and *Italy*, and carried into the Territories of *France* itself. When we can do this, we may hope for a safe and honourable Peace; but till then I may venture to prophesy, that all such Hopes will in the End prove A chimerical.

From what I have said, my Lords, I think, it must be concluded, that we ought to assist the Queen of *Hungary* with Troops; and as we cannot assist her even with our own Troops unless we continue the *Hanoverians* in our Pay, this Motion must of Course be rejected. I shall grant, that your Lordships have a Right upon all Occasions to offer your Advice to your Sovereign; but when you are to offer such an express and particular Advice as is here proposed by this Motion, you should be extremely careful of its being prudent and right. I am not, I confess, I never pretended to be a very deep Politician, which may be the Cause of my viewing this Piece of Advice in a very odd Sort of Light; for to me it appears very extraordinary, to advise his Majesty in express Terms to disband one Half of his Army in the Middle of a War. If it had been proposed to advise his Majesty to dismiss the *Hanoverians* and call home his *British* Troops, the Advice would not to me have appeared in so whimsical a Light; because then it might have been supposed to be founded upon its being imprudent in us to think of assisting the Queen of *Hungary* with any Troops. Or if the Advice proposed had been conditional, to F dismiss the *Hanoverians* provided they could be replaced by the hiring of any other Troops, it would to me have appeared in a Light more agreeable to common Reason; but as it stands in the Motion now before us, it is quite out of the Reach of G my political Comprehension.

This, my Lords, may be owing to my Ignorance in Politicks, or

Want of a political Capacity; but as to the Methods of Proceeding in this House, I hope, I may be allowed to pretend to some Knowledge, and I am very sure, that nothing can be more unparliamentary, than for your Lordships to found a Resolution upon Facts which are contested, without having had any Sort of Proof so much as offered as to the Truth of those Facts. I therefore think it quite unnecessary to take Notice of any of the Facts that have B been alledged; and as to one of them, I mean the Preference which, it is pretended, was shewn to the *Hanoverian* Troops, I wish it had not been mentioned in this House, either upon this or any other Occasion. When I consider who was at the Head of our Army last Campaign, I must think, that the bare mentioning of such a Fact, in such a publick Manner, is, in some Measure, a Failure of that Duty and Respect, which every Lord in this House owes to his Sovereign; and its being mentioned as one of the Reasons for the Motion now before us, is, in my Opinion, one of the strongest Reasons for our rejecting the Motion; because, if we should agree to the Motion, after hearing that Fact assigned as one of the Reasons for it, D the Fact will be supposed to be true by the Majority of those without Doors; and, I hope, this House will never give any Authority for believing a Fact, which must, in its Nature, tend to alienate the Affections of the People, especially the Army, from the Royal Family now upon our Throne.

There was another Fact mentioned, my Lords, as a Reason for the Address now proposed, which, in my Opinion, ought likewise to be considered as a Reason against it; and that was, the Discontents which are said to have been raised among the People, and in the Army, by our taking *Hanoverians* into our Pay. My Lords,

Lords, when Discontents are founded upon real Grievances, I shall grant, they ought to be removed as soon as possible, by redressing the Grievances that gave Cause to them; but when Discontents are entirely groundless, or founded upon imaginary Grievances, by attempting to remove them any other Way than by Instruction and proper Discipline, you will increase them. If the People, or the Soldiers in your Army, have, by Misinformation, been rendered discontented, you must take Care to get them instructed, or truly informed; and if, nevertheless, their Discontents should lead them into any rebellious or mutinous Practices, you must take Care to have, at least, the Ringleaders properly punished. If you take any other Way for removing groundless or imaginary Discontents, you will increase them; because you will thereby give the People Cause to think, that there were real Grievances, when none existed but such as were altogether imaginary. In the present Case, suppose our taking *Hanoverian* Troops into our Pay has occasioned some Discontents, if you should attempt to remove those Discontents, by dismissing the *Hanoverians*, when you have as much Occasion for them as you can pretend to have had at the Time you first took them into your Pay, will you not thereby increase those Discontents, or confirm the People in them? You certainly will, my Lords, because every one will be thereby convinced, that our taking those Troops into our Pay, was a real Grievance, whereas it was only an imaginary one, and such a one as never could be thought a Grievance, by any one who was rightly informed of the Necessity we were under.

Thus, my Lords, it must appear, that the Reasons offered for this Motion, are either such as must be deemed no Reasons at all, because founded upon Facts which have never

been proved; or they are such as operate much more strongly against the Motion, than they can be supposed to do in its Favour. But suppose all the Facts mentioned upon this Occasion were true: Nay, I will go farther, I will suppose, it would be prudent and right in his Majesty to dismiss the *Hanoverian* Troops out of *British* Pay; yet still it would be wrong in us to interfere with our Advice so early in the Session. If the Dismissing of them be supposed to be a right and a popular Measure, as it must be supposed by the noble Lords who have made and supported this Motion, in Duty to our Sovereign, we ought to leave it to him to take this Measure of himself, and without our Interposition, that he may thereby recommend himself to the Affections of his People; for it has always been held as a Maxim in our Government, that when merciful or popular Measures are to be taken, they ought to flow from the Crown; and that when Severity becomes necessary, the Parliament ought to step between the King and the People.

For this Reason, my Lords, if I were really of Opinion, that it would be prudent and right in his Majesty to dismiss the *Hanoverians* out of *British* Pay, I should rejoice at hearing such a Motion made in this House, because I should consider it as a Spur to his Majesty's Ministers to offer him this Advice; and yet I should be against our agreeing to the Motion, that the Measure, when taken, might seem to flow from the mere good Will of our Sovereign. This, I say, should be my Conduct, and this Conduct I should be the more easily led into, because, if the *Hanoverians* be continued in *British* Pay, we must have an Opportunity before this Session can be at an End, to declare our Opinion upon this Subject. I therefore need not declare to your Lordships how I shall

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shall act upon this Occasion, for let my Opinion of the Advice proposed be what it will, I must, as a faithful Subject to my Sovereign, be against our agreeing to the Motion.

*After this M. Agrippa stood up again, and spoke, in the same Character as before, in this Debate, to the Effect as follows, viz.*

*My Lords,*

WHEN I stood up before in this Debate, I intended only to set your Lordships right, with regard to some Facts that had been alledged as a Foundation for this extraordinary Motion, and I was hopeful to have gained so much Credit from your Lordships as to have heard no more of them, but in this I find myself disappointed, and therefore, I think myself obliged to the noble Lord who spoke last, because, I think, he has plainly shewed, that whether these Facts be true or false, they can be of no Significancy in this Debate, since it is not so much as pretended, that we have any Parliamentary Proof of them. The noble Lord who spoke last but one, might therefore have saved himself the Trouble of explaining to us those Rules, by which we are to judge when there is a Contrariety of Evidence; for when there is no Evidence at all, we cannot surely have any Use for the Rules his Lordship was at so much Pains to explain. When I say, no Evidence at all, I mean Parliamentary Evidence, which is the only Sort of Evidence that can be admitted as a Foundation for any Resolution of this House; and as no such Evidence has been offered in this Debate, I might save myself the Trouble of any farther Scrutiny into the Truth of the Facts that have been mentioned; but as the Truth of those Facts is still insisted on, and Hearsays and flying Reports given as a Proof of them, tho'

such Evidence can have no Influence upon your Lordships Way of Voting, yet, lest it should have an Influence upon your Way of Thinking, I shall beg Leave to reconsider what has been said upon this Head, in order to shew how little Weight it ought to have with a fair and candid Examiner into the Truth of Things.

As to the Courage of the Hanover Troops, my Lords, the Whole of the Proof that has been offered of their Want of Courage, amounts to this, that some German Officers have said, they are generally reckoned among the worst Troops in Germany; and that some Officers who were present at the Battle of Dettingen, have said, they did nothing there that could retrieve the Character they had in the late War. Now, my Lords, in Opposition to this, I will affirm, that every German Officer I have ever conversed with, did admit, that ever since the Troops of Hanover began to be regularly and constantly disciplined, they were as good Troops as any in Germany, except those he himself belonged to. This Exception, indeed, was made by every Officer that did not himself belong to the Troops of Hanover; for from a natural and an useful Prejudice, every Man has the best Opinion of the Troops of that Country or Corps he himself belongs to; but as every one reckoned the Troops of Hanover as good as any Troops in Germany, except his own, I who am no German cannot admit of the Exception, and must, therefore, conclude, that they are as good Troops as any in Germany, or, indeed, as any in the World, except those of Great Britain. Then, as to their Behaviour at the Battle of Dettingen, has any one Officer ever said, that they behaved ill? Did any one Regiment or Corps of them desert the Post assigned them, or run away? Did not the French fly before them as well as before the British and Austrian Troops?

Troops? So far then it must be allowed, they retrieved the Character said to have been given them by King William. As no Man, who has ever seen the *Hanover* Troops, can deny their being perfect Masters of military Discipline, therefore the A noble Lord, who is resolved, it seems, to allow the *Hanover* Troops no one good Quality, took Occasion to ridicule what is now called Discipline. His Lordship, I shall admit, has a happy Talent at turning whatever he pleases into Ridicule; B but whatever he may say of modern Discipline, it is absolutely necessary for preventing Confusion in a Day of Battle; and without seeing Troops engaged in Action, there is no other Way of determining whether they are to be called good or bad. Before the Battle of *Dettingen*, we had not for many Years any other Way for judging of the *Hanover* Troops, than by the Appearance they made at a Review. Upon such Occasions they shewed themselves Masters of military Discipline, and at the Battle D of *Dettingen* they shewed, that they could observe it exactly even in the Face of an Enemy, and when Cannon as well as Musket Balls were flying about their Ears in great Plenty, which, I am sure, is no Sign of their Want of Courage; and, I believe, it will upon all Occasions be found, that they will do their Duty as exactly, and as bravely too, as any other Troops we have, or may have in our Army.

The next Fact I am to take notice of, is the pretended Disobedience of the *Hanoverian* Troops to the Orders of our General. This heavy Complaint, I find, my Lords, terminates at last in this, that one of the *Hanoverian* Generals refused to march in pursuit of the *French* when commanded to do so. Whether this be true or no, I am utterly at a Loss to determine, because, as I said before, I never heard of it till returned to

London; and if it were strictly examined into, and fairly stated, perhaps, a good Excuse might be found for this Disobedience to the Commands of the British General, especially as the King was then present in the Army. But supposing the Story true, and the Disobedience altogether unjustifiable, is the Mistake, or the Disobedience of one of the *Hanoverian* Generals a Reason for dismissing the Troops, when we have so much Occasion for them, and at a Time when we cannot supply their Place by the hiring of any other Troops?

This is therefore a Story, my Lords, that, whether true or false, can furnish no solid Argument for the present Motion; and as to the third Fact I am to take Notice of, I was really sorry to hear it so much as talk'd of in this House, and much more sorry to hear it insisted on as a Foundation for any Motion: It is even with Regret that I enter upon refuting it; because, if it had been true in every Circumstance, it is the Duty of every Lord in this House to pass it over in Silence, and to endeavour, as much as he can, to have it buried in Oblivion. When I say so, I believe, every one of your Lordships will suppose, I mean the Preference pretended to have been shewn by his Majesty to the Troops of *Hanover*. This, as I have said already, is as false a Story as was ever invented; and yet some Lords, I find, not only insist upon the Truth of it, but bring presumptive Reasons for believing it, from his Majesty's being an *Hanoverian*, and from the many good Qualities he is known to be possessed of. At this Rate, my Lords, we make his Majesty's Case extremely unfortunate: He is the first King, I believe, that ever had his good Qualities objected to him as a Crime; but there is not the least Reason for this Objection. His Majesty, it is true, was born and bred up at *Hanover*; but he is of English Blood,

Blood, and by being in Possession of the *British* Throne, he is as much a *Briton* as any Man born and bred up within the Island: There is, therefore, no Reason to suppose, that the Love of his native Country could lead him to shew any unjust Preference to the *Hanover* Troops; nor have I heard any one Instance of it alledged, except that of its being pretended, that he was governed entirely by the Counsels of his *Hanoverian* Generals, and that he gave no Heed to any Advice that was offered by others.

My Lords, there is nothing more common than for Men to complain, that their Advice was not taken, because it was not followed; and this was really the Case, I believe, during last Campaign. His Majesty took the Advice of all the Generals, both *British* and foreign, who had any Right to be of his Council: He heard them all without Distinction, without Prejudice; but he follow'd that Advice only, which he thought best: Those who found their Advice had not been followed, thought themselves neglected, and complained of their Advice not being taken; and this, I am convinced, is the only Foundation for the Story of his Majesty's being governed entirely by the Counsels of his *Hanoverian* Generals. But this could not be; for there was never a Dispute in any Council of War, where all the *Hanoverian* Generals were of one Side, and all the *British* of the other. In every Question some of the *British*, some of the *Hanoverian*, and some of the *Austrian* Generals were of one Side, and some of each on the other; therefore, whatever was the Result of his Majesty's Deliberation, he could not be said to be governed either by *British*, *Hanoverian*, or *Austrian* Counsels. With regard to the Troops likewise, I do not question but that, in some Instances, the *British* thought, that a Preference was shewn to the

*Hanoverians*, and in others, the *Hanoverians* thought that a Preference was shewn to the *British*. This is frequent in all Armies composed of Troops of different Nations; and the People of this Nation in particular have always been jealous of Foreigners, nay, even of their fellow Subjects; for it is hardly possible to do Justice to the *Scottish* or *Irish*, without raising a Clamour among the *English*. I therefore do not, in the least, wonder at there being Complaints among the *British* Troops, of a Preference shewn to the *Hanoverian*, and these Complaints were, perhaps, magnified by some of our inferior Officers, in their Letters to their Correspondents here; but let any of the Advocates for this Motion fix upon any one Instance, where a Preference was said to have been shewn to the *Hanoverians*, and I will undertake to shew, that it was a Mistake; and that the *Hanoverians* had, in that Instance, as well as every other, nothing but common Justice done them.

There is not, therefore, the least Foundation, my Lords, for pretending, that any Preference was shewn to the *Hanoverians*; and as this is said to have been the Cause of the Insults offered by the *Hanoverian* to the *British* Troops, if we find upon Examination, that there was no such Cause, we must conclude, that there was no such Effect. Disputes might sometimes happen, as there does in all Armies, between particular Men, or particular Parties, and some such might happen between some of the *Hanoverians* and some of the *British*. In these, sometimes the former, and sometimes the latter were to blame; and I will answer for it, that upon a strict Scrutiny it will appear, that the most impartial Justice was rendered to both, in all Cases where it became necessary to bring such Disputes under the Cognizance of a Court Martial. I was therefore surprised

priſed to hear the Story I mentioned in this Debate, made uſe of as a Proof of the Insults offered by the *Hanoverians*, or of the Difficulty our Soldiers expected to meet with in obtaining Juſtice, by any regular Method of Complaint. When a Story is circumſtantially told, it muſt be believed by thoſe that hear it, till they have an Opportunity to inquire into the Truth of it; and our Soldiers were ſo far from being mutinous upon that Occation, that they waited with Patience till they had an Opportunity of being undeceived. If any Animosities or Heartburnings ever did arife on Account of ſuch Reports, they ceaſed as ſoon as the Reports were found to be false; and this will always be the Caſe, ſo that there is nothing to be apprehended from any Animosities or Heartburnings that now ſubſift, or that may hereafter arife between the *British* and *Hanoverian* Forces; for if any ſuch ſhould hereafter be raised, by false Reports or Misrepresentations, a little proper Discipline, and a proper Care in the commanding Officers, will keep the Soldiers on both Sides within the Bounds of their Duty, till an Opportunity be found for detecting the Falſhood of ſuch Reports or Representations; and after the Soldiers have found, that they have been two or three Times deceived by ſuch false Reports or Misrepresentations, they will give very little Heed to any ſuch for the future; ſo that if there was laſt Campaign any Danger to be apprehended from the Jealousies, Animosities, or Heartburnings that might arife between the *British* and *Hanoverian* Troops, that Danger will be leſs next Year, and will diminish in every future Campaign, as it did during the War in King William's Time; for tho' the Jealousies and Animosities between the *Dutch* and *British* Troops roſe at that Time to a very great Height, during the firſt Cam-

paign, they were afterwards very little or not at all heard of, during the whole Time of that War.

I come now, my Lords, to the Inclination or Liberty the *Hanover* Troops may have to ſerve the Queen of *Hungary*, or to fight againſt the Duke of *Bavaria*; and this I enter upon with the more Pleaſure, because it takes me out of the tiresome Track of refuting falſe and ridiculous Stories, and leads me into the reaſoning Part of the Argument. Upon this Head, I hope, none of your Lordships will expect, that I ſhould endeavour to juſtify the pacifick Schemes of a late Minister, or the great Deſerence that, in all his Meaſures, he ſeemed to ſhew to the Court of *Verſailles*. Thoſe Schemes and Meaſures, your Lordships all know, I have often in this Houſe exploded: I have often foretold the Confequences of them; and the Danger *Europe* is now in, the Expence this Nation is now exposed to, is a melancholy Proof of my being, in that Particular at laſt, too true a Prophet. Whether thoſe Meaſures proceeded from the Influence of the *Hanoverian* Court upon that of *Great Britain*, or, which is more likely, from the Influence of the *British* Court upon that of *Hanover*, is not now a proper Time to inquire. Our Houſe is now on fire about our Ears, and, in my Opinion, we ſhould think of extin- guishing the Flames, before we think of inquiring who raised the Fire; for I could give a very good Reaſon why it is imposſible for us to do both at once. Now, my Lords, as to the Inclination of the *Hanover* Troops to ſerve the Queen of *Hungary*, I ſhall readily grant, that it muſt de- pend upon the Inclination of the *Hanover* Court; but I will ſay, that a *British* Minister muſt have but a very ſlender Capacity, if he does not make the Inclination of that Court coincide with the Inclination of the Court of *Great Britain*, because their

Interests are inseparable, and would be inseparable, even tho' the same Person were not Sovereign of both Dominions.

What the Inclination of the Court of Hanover was, upon the late Emperor's Death, began very early to appear, my Lords, by the great Expence they put themselves to in augmenting their Troops, and their making all the other necessary Preparations for performing their Engagements to the House of Austria; and if they were afterwards led into a Neutrality, and to give their Vote for the present Emperor, it would be easy to shew, that it was because they found they would not be supported by this Nation in any Measures against France. The same Spirit that prevailed over our Councils in the Year 1733, had still its baneful Influence, and as at that Time the Backwardness of the Dutch was made a Pretence for our sitting with our Arms a-cross, and allowing France to give Laws to Europe, the same Argument was again made use of for our not assisting effectually the Queen of Hungary, as if a potent Nation, like this, were to be governed in all its Measures by a prevailing Faction in the Assembly of the States General. Whilst this Nation was under the Influence of that Spirit, it became necessary for the Court of Hanover to take Care of themselves by a Neutrality; but we may judge of their Inclinations by the French putting themselves to the Expence of sending a considerable Army to the Frontiers of Hanover, in order to overawe the Inclinations of that Court; for the French could not be such Fools as to imagine, thereby to overawe this Nation, because if we had resolved to act, we might in a few Weeks have sent from hence a superior Army for the Protection of that Electorate. It was not therefore the Inclinations of the Court of Hanover, but the pusillanimous or French-

fy'd Spirit then prevalent in the British Court, that led them into a Neutrality; and by their confining that Neutrality to the short Term of a Twelvemonth, we must suppose, that they were resolved to assist the Queen of Hungary, as soon as any Change in the Circumstances of Europe, or in the Counsels of this Nation, should furnish them with an Opportunity to do so, without exposing their own Country to immediate Desolation.

Fortunately for Europe, my Lords, B before the Term of this Neutrality expired, the good Success of the Queen of Hungary's Arms in Bohemia and Bavaria, the Defection of Prussia and Saxony from the French Alliance, and a thorough Change in the Counsels and Measures of this Court, furnished the Court of Hanover with the Opportunity they wished for; and accordingly, even before that Term was expired, the Troops they had agreed to lend us, began their March for Flanders, in order to enable us to form such an Army there, D as might make the French think more of defending their own Frontiers, than of pushing the War either in Germany or Italy. But this was not all: The Court of Hanover not only lent us a large Body of their Troops, but in order to testify yet E farther their Inclination to assist the Queen of Hungary, they marched, the very Beginning of last Campaign, a large Body of their own Troops, and at their own Expence, to join our Army upon the Rhine; and tho' that Body had not the good Fortune F to arrive Time enough to share in the Glory of Dettingen, yet they arrived Time enough to have a Share in the Glory of driving the French out of Germany.

This last was such a Testimony of the Inclination both of the Court and Troops of Hanover, to assist the Queen of Hungary, that I am surprised, my Lords, to hear their Inclination doubted of; and as to their being

being at Liberty to fight against the Duke of *Bavaria*, or, if the noble Lord pleases, against the Emperor, no one who understands the Constitution of the Empire can doubt of it. But this Question, it seems, is not to be determined by the Constitution of the Empire, but by the Success of the War, because that alone is to determine whether the *Hanoverians* are in the present War to be deemed Rebels or Patriots. This, indeed, is one Way of cutting off all Reasoning upon the Subject; but with his Lordship's Leave, I must insist upon the Constitution of the Empire, because no Member thereof can be put to the Ban, but with the Consent of the Diet; and no one of that Assembly will give his Vote for putting a Brother Member to the Ban, unless he has been guilty of some Breach of the Laws of the Empire. No Success can make the Emperor absolute in the Empire, because his own Allies, the *French*, would for their own Sake oppose it; and nothing could tend more directly to make him absolute, than allowing him by his own Authority, or by an undue Influence upon the Diet, to put a Member to the Ban, who has no Way deserved it. This Question therefore is not to be decided by the Event of the War, but by the Laws of the Empire.

Now, my Lords, we know that, by the Constitution of the Empire, every Prince thereof is in a great many Respects Sovereign within his own Territories: He may contract Alliances with any foreign Prince or State in *Europe*: He may in his own Right, and by himself alone, or in Conjunction with his Allies, either within or without the Empire, declare War against any foreign Prince or State in *Europe*. Nay, if the Emperor should, without the Concurrence of the Diet of the Empire, declare War against any foreign Power, no Prince of the Empire is

obliged to assist him in such a War: Any Prince of the Empire may even join against him, not only as an Auxiliary but as a Principal, without being guilty of any Breach of the Laws of the Empire. But if the Empire should afterwards make the War its own, by declaring War against that foreign Power, the Prince who had before joined with that foreign Power, must then desist and withdraw his Troops; for against the Emperor and Empire he cannot carry on, or assist in carrying on a War; he cannot even lend his Troops to any foreign Power for carrying on a War against the Emperor and Empire. But till the Diet of the Empire declares War, every Member of the Empire may join which Side he pleases; and in like Manner, if the Emperor should attack any one Member of the Empire, without any Authority from the Diet for doing so, all or any of the Members of the Empire may join with the Member so attack'd, and may carry the War into the Emperor's hereditary Countries, in order to compel him to give over his unlawful Enterprize, and submit his Claims to the Decision of the Diet of the Empire; for by the Laws of the Empire it is as unlawful for the Emperor, as for any other Prince of the Empire, to attack any Member thereof, without an Authority from the Diet.

This being the Constitution of the Empire, your Lordships must see, that every Member may join which Side he will in the present War, because the Empire, or Diet of the Empire, have never yet declared War against either of the Parties engaged. The Diet has, it is true, granted 50 *Roman Months* to the Emperor, but they did not grant that Subsidy to support the War, they granted it for supporting his Dignity as their Head, which they are obliged to do, when they chuse an Emperor who has not where-

withal sufficient to support himself. By granting this Subsidy, they neither approved of the War, nor declared War against the Queen of Hungary; and, indeed, if the Laws of the Empire were to be the Rule, all the Members thereof ought to A assist her against the Emperor, because it was not she, but the Emperor, or Duke of Bavaria (as he then was) that began the Attack; and it is expressly contrary to the fundamental Laws of the Empire, for any one Member to attack another, till after he has laid his Case before the Diet, and has obtained their Authority for doing himself Right, which, it is well known, the Duke of Bavaria never did.

From what I have said, your Lordships must see, that the Court and Troops of Hanover are at full Liberty to assist the Queen of Hungary against the Emperor, without being guilty of any Breach of the Laws of the Empire, and without the least Danger of being exposed to the Ban. Accordingly they did assist as much as the British Troops did; and both have assisted the Queen of Hungary, as much as it was necessary for them to do. I hope none of your Lordships expect, whatever may be expected by some hot-headed People without Doors, that we should run our Troops headlong into a Battle, when the same End may be obtained without exposing our Troops, or running the Risk of a Battle. The End we had last Campaign in View, was to rid F Germany of the French Armies, that the several Members of the Empire might be free from Restraint, and at Liberty to follow their own Inclinations. For obtaining this End we had no Occasion to fight: If we prevented the French from sending sufficient Reinforcements to their Army in Bavaria, we knew that that Army must retire. On the other Hand, the French had it in View to

B send such Reinforcements to their Army in Bavaria, as might restore the Emperor to the Possession of his hereditary Countries, and force the Queen of Hungary to submit to their Terms. This they saw they could not do without beating our Army, and this they, through Necessity, attempted at Dettingen. If they had succeeded, we should have heard nothing of his Most Christian Majesty's Moderation and Love of Peace, in ordering his Troops to evacuate Germany; but when they found themselves vanquished, instead of being Victors, they foresaw that their Troops must evacuate Germany, or run a very great Risk of being all cut in Pieces, by being obliged to engage in a general Battle, without any Lines to defend them, and in a Country where they had no safe Retreat, in Case of their meeting with a Defeat; and therefore they then endeavoured to make a Merit of the Necessity they were under, and pretended, that the Orders sent to their D Troops to evacuate Germany, proceeded from his Most Christian Majesty's Moderation and Love of Peace. But these Pretences could impose upon none but Children; for their Army in Bavaria staid there as long as it possibly could, and their Army under Noailles continued upon the Main, or near to it, watching for any Opportunity to attack our Army with Advantage, till Prince Charles's Approach made it necessary for them to leave Germany, in order to seek E for Shelter behind their Lines and Fortifications upon the Rhine.

Your Lordships must thus see, that our not attacking the French upon the Main, did not proceed from any Unwillingness in the Hanoverians to fight against the Emperor or his Allies, but from the Rules of common Prudence; and his Majesty's coming to the Army, and taking the Command upon him, proceeded from Necessity rather than Choice; for before his

his Arrival the Disputes among the Generals had brought the Army into such Difficulties and Confusion, that it would have run the utmost Risk of being destroyed, had his Majesty not arrived at the very Time he did. Upon his Majesty's Arrival in the Army, a Person of very high Rank was sent to him by the Emperor, to know whether his Imperial Majesty might not come to and remain in Safety with his Family at *Frankfort*: His Majesty sent immediately a Person of great Figure to assure him, he might. This Answer was so far from proceeding from the Emperor's having a Vassal, as the noble Lord was pleased to express it, in our Army, that his Majesty could neither in Justice nor Prudence have sent any other Answer; because the Emperor had then concluded, or was upon the Point of concluding, a Suspension of Arms with the Queen of *Hungary*, and because the refusing such a Favour to the Head of the Empire, would have irritated all the Princes of the Empire against us. This Answer was immediately communicated by Express to the Queen of *Hungary*, who so far approved of it, that she thanked his Majesty for the Answer he had sent, and added, that he could not have done her a greater Piece of Service.

Having thus shewn, my Lords, that nothing that happened in our Army before the *French* retired within their own Frontier, can argue the least Unwillingness in the *Hanoverians* to fight against the Emperor or his Allies, I shall next make a few Remarks upon what happened afterwards; tho' as I am no General, nor was made acquainted with the Reasons the Generals had for their Conduct; I can account for it no other Way than may be done by any Man of common Sense and Observation. This I am very sure of, that upon G Prince Charles's Approach towards the Rhine, all the Generals agreed, that it would be best for the two Armies

A to act separately. This Resolution did not proceed from any Necessity occasioned by his Majesty's being in the Army, because, if it had been thought proper for the Armies to join, his Majesty certainly could and would have left it, in order to leave the Whole under Prince Charles's Command; but the latter chose to march with his Army up the Rhine, and it was certainly the Opinion of all his Generals, that he might soon find an Opportunity to pass that River, in B Spite of all the Care the French could take. If he had passed the Rhine with his Army any where above *Straßburg*, his taking the single Fortress of *Huningen*, would have opened him a Way into *Franche Comté* and *Burgundy*, and till that Fortress had been taken, his Army might have been plentifully supplied with Provisions from *Switzerland*; for tho' the Cantons, on account of their Neutrality, would not allow him to enter their Territories with his Army, they could not hinder their People from furnishing him with Provisions.

C In this Case, my Lords, the French would have been obliged to divide their Army; one Half must have marched away to the Upper Part of *Alsace*, to put a Stop, if possible, to Prince Charles's Progress; and the other Part must have remained in Lower *Alsace*, to observe the Motions of the Allied Army under his Majesty's Command; and these two Parts of their Army would have been so far separated, that they could not have marched to the Relief of one another. The Allied Army would then have been at Liberty to have marched into *Lorrain*, or by the Way of *Luxembourg* into *Champaign*, where likewise the French have but few Fortresses to defend their Country; so that if Prince Charles could have passed the Rhine, we must suppose, that the latter Part of the Campaign would have been more bloody than the first Part of it, and both Armies D might,

might, very probably, have taken up their Winter Quarters in the Dominions of France. But as Prince Charles was not able to pass the Rhine, the Allied Army durst not A venture to march a great Way from that River, lest the French should make a sudden March with the greatest Part of their Army, and attack them when it was not possible for them to retreat towards Prince Charles, nor for him to march up B to their Relief.

This, my Lords, was the true Reason of the Inactivity of the latter Part of last Campaign: Prince Charles could not attack the French, because he could not find an Opportunity to pass the Rhine; and his Majesty could not attack them, not only on Account of their strong Lines, but because they had behind those Lines an Army much superior in Number to his, even after he was joined by the Dutch Troops; and then it was too late in the Season to D think of any very long March, or of going upon any very remote Expedition. Our Inactivity, therefore, did not proceed from any Unwillingness in the Hanoverian Troops to serve the Common Cause, or to expose themselves to Danger, when E the Good of the Cause they were engaged in, made it necessary for them to do so; and whenever any such Necessity happens, I will undertake for their being as ready to expose themselves as any Troops we have, or can have in our Army. F The Electorate of Hanover is as much concerned in the Event of the War as this Kingdom: Their Liberties, their Properties, and their Religion, are at Stake, as well as ours; and they can have no Interest in prolonging the War; for tho' we pay a large Sum of Money for maintaining a Body of their Troops, that Money is all spent in foreign Countries, so that the Electorate has no Benefit from it: On the contrary, as

Officers who have any Estate of their own, generally spend more than their Pay, we must suppose, that a pretty large Sum of Money goes out of the Electorate yearly, for supporting the extraordinary Expence of their Officers in our Service; therefore, our having Hanoverian Troops in our Pay can neither protract the War, nor prevent the Conclusion of a Treaty of Peace, even supposing that Hanover should have an Influence, both upon our Councils of War, and Councils of State; which is a Supposition no late Measure has afforded the least Ground for.

I have now, I think, fully answered all the Objections I have heard made against our continuing the Hanover Troops in our Pay; and as to the Objection, which was last Year made against our taking them into our Pay, and which has been now repeated, against continuing them, I mean, that of its being a wrong Measure in us to think of assisting the Queen of Hungary with Troops, it was not only fully answered last Session in this House, but it has since been fully answered by the Success of last Campaign. The French have been drove entirely out of the Empire: The King of Sardinia has been not only kept firm to his Engagements, but prevented from being swallowed up by Inundations of French and Spanish Armies; and the wary Dutch have been prevailed on to send 20,000 Men to the Assistance of the Queen of Hungary. All these are the pure Effects of our assisting the Queen of Hungary with Troops, and taking 16,000 Hanoverians into our Pay for enabling us to do so. If we should alter or depart from this Measure, after having, G by Experience, found so many good Effects resulting from it, I should with the utmost Regret apply to us the antient Proverb, *Quos Jupiter vult perdere, eos dementat.*

Let us consider, my Lords, what would

would be the Consequences of our agreeing to the Address proposed: His Majesty, right or wrong, must comply with it; for we could not give our Concurrence to any Grant made by the other House for supporting those very Troops we had before desired to be dismissed; and for this very Reason, I must look upon the Address proposed as an Incroachment upon the Prerogative of the Crown. It is deck'd, I shall grant, in the modest and decent Terms of an Advice, which we have a Right to give; but under that specious Appearance there lies concealed a Command, which we have no Right to give to our Sovereign. If we address, he must dismiss, because he cannot maintain; and the Consequences of that Dismissal would, probably, be fatal to Europe as well as ourselves: The King of Sardinia would conclude he was no longer to be effectually supported by this Nation, and would therefore accept of any Terms offered him by France and Spain: The Dutch would cry, you have betrayed and undone us; and, in order to atone for their past Transgression, might perhaps be prevailed on to join with France and Spain against us: And the Queen of Hungary, finding herself thus deserted by her other Allies, and judging that she could put no Confidence in the fickle and changeable Resolutions of this Nation, she would certainly throw herself into the Arms of France, and submit to any Terms that Court might prescribe. By this Means France would get the absolute Direction of almost all the Courts of Europe; and in that Case, I shall leave to your Lordships Consideration, what Terms we could expect from Spain, or how we could prevent France from sending the Pretender hither as her Vice-roy, and thereby depriving us at once of our Liberties, our Properties, and our Religion.

For my Part, my Lords, I tremble when I think of what may be the Consequences of this Motion's being agreed to; and therefore, by my Way of acting or voting upon this Occasion, I shall shew, that I am an Enemy to the Ambition of France, a Friend to the Independency of Europe, a Friend to the Liberties of this Nation, and a Friend to the Protestant Religion.

*The next that stood up was C. Lælius, who, in the Character of the Lord Viscount Lonsdale, spoke to this Effect.*

*My Lords,*

I Do not pretend to a great deal of Learning in the Orders of this House, or in our Methods of Proceeding: I have never given myself much Trouble about inquiring into them, because I generally direct myself by the Rule of common Sense, so far as I can discover, from that small Share of it which God Almighty has been pleased to bestow upon me; and if I thought any one of our Orders or Methods of Proceeding inconsistent with that Rule, I should be for taking the first Opportunity to alter or abolish it. If we could never come to any Resolution, nor offer any Advice, without what is called a Parliamentary Knowledge of all the Facts that might any Way relate to it, we could not, in my Opinion, ever come to any Resolution, nor offer any Advice, without a previous, formal and regular Inquiry into Facts; because it is hardly possible to conceive a Resolution or Advice that can have no Relation to any Fact whatsoever. But common Sense directs me to think, that there may be some Facts so notorious as not to require any Inquiry, and that there may be Cases where the Facts ought not to be particularly inquired into, lest they should carry us farther than,

at

at that Time, the House intends to go. Of this Kind are some of the Facts now under our Consideration : They are such as neither can, nor ought to be particularly inquired into, because of the great Person that must appear to have been concerned. I really do not know if we have a Right to inquire into them ; but whether we have a Right or no, I am sure, it would be very improper for us to enter into such an Inquiry. I dare say, when your Lordships reflect seriously upon it, you will be for letting your Resolution rest upon the general Knowledge we have of the Facts that have been mentioned, rather than enter into any particular Inquiry ; and this general Knowledge is, according to my Rule of judging, sufficient for supporting what is now proposed.

The Facts, I shall admit, my Lords, are contested, but by whom are they contested ? Not by any Lord whose Business it was to know and inquire into them, tho' we have the Happiness to have several such Lords in this House : Not by any Officer returned from the Army, at least by none I have ever conversed with, and I have conversed with many upon the Subject : Likewise, some Lords of my Acquaintance have told me, that they have conversed with many others ; and all confess every Fact that has been mentioned as a Foundation for this Motion : All agree that the Facts were notoriously known in the Army, and all regretted that some of those Facts should have been so publickly and so certainly known. Would you render them more publick, would you render them more certain, by a solemn and particular Inquiry at the Bar of this House ? Can any Man be a sincere Friend to our present happy Establishment or the Protestant Religion, that would promote such an Inquiry, and force this House, perhaps the Nation, into some violent Resolution,

rather than part with any of his favourite Projects ?

Besides, my Lords, most of the Facts that have been mentioned, are such as cannot be properly inquired into : Would you inquire into the Courage of the *Hanoverian Troops*? Can you inquire into the Courage of any particular Man ? A plain Fact you may inquire into, but a personal Qualification can never be, by itself alone, a proper Subject for a judicial Inquiry. A Man may be known to have little or no Courage, tho' he never hid himself behind a Tree in the Time of Danger, or tho' he never deserted a Post in which there was little or no Danger ; and a Man of real Courage may by Misfortune or Imprudence get the Character of a Coward. Opinion is in this Case the principal Thing ; and, I believe, most of us have had, in Conversation with Officers, the Opinion of our Army with Regard to the Courage of the *Hanoverian Troops*. If our Army have a bad Opinion of the Courage of those Troops, whether that Opinion be true or false, it is a good Reason for dismissing them ; because we cannot expect our Troops will engage with Alacrity, in Conjunction with Troops, upon whom they think they cannot depend for a proper Assistance.

Would you inquire by whose Counsels the Army was governed ? I hope you will not, my Lords, for I am afraid of its being made too plain. Perhaps some of the *British Generals* for the most Part chimed in with the *Hanoverian* : I can easily conceive a Reason for this, tho' I do not think proper to explain it. Perhaps too, some of the *British Generals* complained of their Advice not being taken, because not followed ; and I must say, that a Man has some Reason to think his Advice is not taken, when it is not followed ; but there is a Difference between hearing and regarding a Man's Advice, and

and no Man of Spirit will offer his Advice when he finds it not regarded. But whether a Man's Advice was regarded or no, is what he cannot prove; for it depends upon the Air, the Countenance, and I do not know what, of the Person to whom it is given; by which the Adviser may be in himself convinced, that what he said was not regarded, tho' no other Person present took the least Notice of it.

The Preference said to have been shewn to the *Hanover* Troops is likewise a Fact which cannot be particularly inquired into; because a Preference may be shewn to a Body of Men, and such a Preference too, as may be most shocking to another Body of Men, and yet it may be impossible to prove it to the Satisfaction of a Court of Judicature, because, perhaps, there were none present but such as were concerned of one Side or the other, or because the Preference consisted in such little Punctilio's as passed unobserved by those that were not personally concerned. This too is a Fact that, I hope, your Lordships will not particularly inquire into; for I am afraid, lest too frequent and too glaring Instances of this Preference should be made appear; and I should be sorry to see such Instances published and confirmed by an Examination upon Oath at your Lordships Bar. Upon this Subject, the noble Lord who spoke last, said, that no King ever had his good Qualities imputed to him as a Crime. I chuse, my Lords, to be as concise as possible, because I do not like to repeat what was said by either Side upon such a tender Subject. But I must differ widely from his Lordship, for there are many good Qualities that become blameable when too far extended. A generous, a merciful Temper, are both very good Qualities in a King, and yet both may be so far extended as to become highly culpable, if not

criminal. Our own late History has furnished us with an Example of a King, that was drove from his Throne, for extending too far a Quality which was in itself highly commendable: Zeal for Religion is certainly a good Quality; yet this good Quality ruined the late King *James*; for his Zeal for the Religion he thought the only true one, prompted him to commit such Actions as made him first lose the Hearts of his People, and soon after his Crown. Therefore it is the Business of those who are Counsellors to a King, to watch over his good Qualities as well as his bad, in order to stifle the latter as much as possible, and to prevent any Excess in the former.

However tender this Point may be, my Lords, if the *Hanover* Troops be continued in our Pay, I do not know but it may be necessary for this House to take a little farther Notice of the Preference that was last Campaign shewn to the *Hanoverian* Troops, and even to pass a Censure upon those Ministers that might, but did not give better Advice to their Sovereign. This, I say, may be necessary, if those Troops be continued in our Pay, in order to quiet the Minds of the British Soldiers, and to convince them, that however negligent our Ministers may be of their Duty, we will neither neglect, nor be terrified from performing ours. That there was a Preference, and even a shocking Preference, shewn last Campaign, in many Instances, to the *Hanoverian* Troops, is too generally known, to be contradicted or stifted. Our Soldiers must not be ill used: If they are, they must be redressed by Parliament, because they cannot redress themselves: They have not even the Right that other Subjects have: If they should petition, it would be deemed Mutiny. They cannot expect Redress by a Complaint to their commanding Officers: Last Cam-

paign, they complained to their commanding Officers; but they durst not freely represent their Case: If they did, they found themselves neglected, perhaps treated with Contempt. My Lords, there is nothing more dangerous than to neglect the Complaints of the Army: The People will support their Complaints; and the Resentment of both will fall upon the Administration, and even upon the two Houses of Parliament, if we too should neglect their Complaints. We must, therefore, take Care to remove their Resentment from ourselves; and their present Complaints deserve the more Notice, because a Neglect of them may be of the most fatal Consequence to the illustrious Family now upon our Throne. But, I hope, our agreeing C to this Address, and the dismissing of the Hanoverian Troops in Consequence thereof, will prevent its being necessary for us to enter upon such an ungrateful Task.

Another Fact, my Lords, which has been much argued, because it is allowed, I think, upon all Sides, to be incapable of Proof by any Evidence but that of Reason, is the Unwillingness of the Hanoverian Troops to serve the Queen of Hungary. That they are willing enough to take our Money I have never heard doubted; but that they are willing to serve the Queen of Hungary, which is the only Service we have for them, is, I find, very much questioned, because it is questioned whether the Court of Hanover be willing to serve that Prince without any by View of serving themselves. And this, I confess, still remains a Question with me; because, I think, it is very certain, that the Court of Hanover never shewed any great Anxiety about preserving the Power of the House of Austria, nor did the British Court manifest much Anxiety that Way, for many Years before the late Emperor's Death. Whether the Court

of Hanover be influenced by the British Court, or the British by the Hanoverian, is a Question that may, I think, be easily resolved. When the Measures pursued by both are such as are agreeable to the Interest of Hanover, but contrary to the Interest of Great Britain, I shall conclude, that the latter is influenced by the former; and when the Measures pursued by both are agreeable to the Interest of Great Britain, but contrary to that of Hanover, I shall conclude, that the Court of Hanover is influenced by the British; but I must confess, that I never observed this last Case happen, no not so much as once ever since the Accession. This, it's true, could be no Rule, if what the noble Lord who spoke last says, be true. If the Interest of Hanover, and the Interest of Great Britain, be inseparable and always the same, we could not have any such Rule for judging; but I so far differ from his Lordship, that I think, the Interest of the two Countries can very seldom, if ever, be the same. It is the Interest of Hanover to get Additions made to its Territories, to enter into Wars for that End, when it has a good Prospect of Success, and even to get Britain involved in such Projects; but, I am sure, it is contrary to the Interest, and inconsistent with the Laws of Britain, to involve itself in any such Projects. Whether something of this Kind was not intended upon the Death of the late Emperor, or at least upon the King of Prussia's invading Silesia, I shall leave to your Lordships to determine; but I must have a Suspicion, that some Project of this Kind was the Cause of Hanover's augmenting its Troops soon after the late Emperor's Death; and that it was not the Backwardness of the British Court to second the Views of Hanover, that made the latter drop this Project, but the Project's becoming impracticable, or, at least,

least, very doubtful and dangerous, by the French Court's resolving to support the Pretensions of Prussia and Bavaria against the House of Austria.

It is therefore evident, my Lords, that before our agreeing to take 16,000 Hanoverian Troops into our Pay, that Court had never any disinterested View of serving the Queen of Hungary; and till it is made appear to me, that we could not get any other Troops to hire, I shall suppose, that their lending us their Troops, at such an extravagant Price, proceeded rather from a View of taking our Money, than from any real Inclination to serve the Queen of Hungary; for it is very remarkable, that notwithstanding Hanover's lending us such a large Body of their Troops, they neither augmented their Army, nor sent a Man at their own Expence to join our Army in Flanders, or any of the Queen of Hungary's Armies in Germany. Last Summer, indeed, they sent 5 or 6000 Men, at their own Expence, to join our Army upon the Rhine; but as that Body did not receive Orders to march till after his Majesty had fixed his Resolution of going to the Army, I must suppose, that the Court of Hanover put themselves to that Expence, with a View of doing Honour to their Sovereign, rather than with any View of doing effectual Service to the Queen of Hungary.

As to the Excuses that have been made for the Inactivity of the last Campaign, they are so easily answered, that I shall give your Lordships very little Trouble on that Head. The Maxim that has been laid down, of its being imprudent to risk coming to a Battle without having an apparent Advantage, may be a good Maxim for France, but not for this Nation or for the Queen of Hungary, especially in the present Conjunction. It is our Business to push the War to a Period as soon as

possible, and for that Purpose to take every Opportunity to come to Action, where we can engage without an evident Disadvantage; but instead of this, in every Instance, during last Campaign, we avoided doing any Thing that might bring the Army to a decisive Battle, and a noble Lord has already shewn, that our marching into Lorrain, or by the Way of Luxembourg into France, would have contributed more to Prince Charles's passing the Rhine, than our remaining where we did. What was the Reason of Prince Charles's chusing to pass the Rhine in the Sight of, and in Spite of a numerous French Army, and in a Country where Redoubts and Ramparts were raised at every Place at which he could attempt a Passage: I say, what was the Reason of this extraordinary Choice, when he could have passed without Danger, without Opposition, where our Army passed, is, it seems, a Piece of secret History we are not to be made acquainted with; but till we are, I must believe, that this was not Choice but Necessity which Prince Charles was drove to, in order to please or humour his chief, nay, his only Ally.

These extraordinary Measures, this special Care to avoid coming to Action, are to me, my Lords, very suspicious, and, indeed, almost a manifest Proof, that if the Court of Hanover are willing to serve the Queen of Hungary, they are resolved that their Troops shall serve her at as little Peril as possible, and that they shall remain in our Pay as long as possible. This may be the Interest of Hanover, but, I am sure, it is not the Interest of Great Britain; and I am surprised to hear any Lord talk of Hanover and Great Britain's having the same Concern in the Event of the present War, because they are equally concerned in the Preservation of a Balance of Power in Europe. I say, I am surprised to

hear this talk'd of, when the present War is a full and a melancholy Demonstration, that the Princes of *Germany* prefer their own little selfish Views, to the Interest of *Europe*, and to the Interest and Tranquillity of their native Country; and not only the present, but all past Experience may convince us, that every Prince and State in *Germany* may have some little selfish View of its own, that is inconsistent with the Preservation of the Balance of Power, and that when this is the Case, it will act in direct Opposition to that general Interest; whereas this Nation can have no such View, nor, indeed, any Reason for engaging in any of the Broils upon the Continent, unless it be for the Preservation of that Balance of Power; and accordingly we have always generously engaged without any View but that of the general Security, and have never got any Thing by the most happy Event, except perhaps some little additional Advantage for our Trade and Navigation.

Hitherto, my Lords, I have said nothing of the Disobedience of the *Hanover* Generals, or of the Jealousies and Animosities that have arisen between the *British* and *Hanoverian* Troops. As to the Disobedience of their Generals, I do not think we have much to do with it, because it may have proceeded from a Mistake, the Cause of which we may guess at, and, I hope, there will be no such Cause for the future. But as to the Jealousies and Animosities between the Troops, I think, it is the principal Thing we ought to have under our Consideration. I am convinced of the Fact, from the many Reports I have heard, and that alone I think sufficient for what is now proposed; but if other Lords do not think so, if they think, we ought to have what they call parliamentary Evidence, they ought to move for it. The regular Way, I suppose, is to appoint a Day to take the State of the Nation

A into Consideration, and to order such of the Officers who can give us any Information to attend upon that Day. If this should be agreed to, the Affair will, in my Opinion, depend upon one single Question: For my own Part, I should ask but one. The only Question I should ask, would be, Is it, in your Opinion, safe to bring these Troops together next Campaign? And if the most sensible and disinterested Officers concurred in this Opinion, I should be for dismissing these *Hanoverians*, let the Consequence be what it would.

B Surely, your Lordships would not think of forming next Campaign an Army, composed of Troops that hate one another more than they do the Enemy, that would be more ready to attack one another than to attack the Enemy, and that might very probably desert one another in the Day of Battle, not out of Fear but out of Resentment, that their hated Companions might fall a Sacrifice to their less hated Foes. These Animosities, C my Lords, our Ministers were long since apprised of, therefore, if it be absolutely necessary for us to assist the Queen of *Hungary* with Troops, I hope, they have already provided for having other Troops in the Room of these hated, and therefore useless *Hanoverians*. If they have not, this D Address will give them timely Warning, and for this Reason I approve of its being made so early in the Session. To pretend that we can get no other Troops to hire is no Excuse; for if we cannot, we must levy E more of our own, and send those abroad that are now a Burden upon our otherwise over burdened People. But I am far from being as yet convinced, that it is absolutely necessary to assist the Queen of *Hungary* with Troops; and I am sure we ought F not to give the *French* a Pretence to bring the Seat of War into *Flanders*. We ought to chuse to have it continued in *Germany*, where it will be G much

much more inconvenient, troublesome and expensive for *France*, and there, if we furnish the Queen of *Hungary* with Money, she will be able to raise Men enough for opposing all the Armies that *France* can send against her.

Thus, my Lords, in every Light in which this Affair can be stated, our Address can be attended with no Danger; and to pretend that it would be an Incroachment upon the Prerogative, because it would be a Command rather than an Advice, is a Pretence that may be made use of against our offering our Advice in any Case where Money is to be raised; for this is the very Reason for proposing this Address. The noble Lords who are for this Address are of Opinion, that no Money ought to be granted for maintaining the *Hanoverian* Troops, because those Troops can be of no Service, but must be a great Prejudice to the Common Cause; and as the Question, in relation to the Money to be granted by the other House for maintaining them, cannot come before us till near the End of the Session, they take this Method to apprise our Ministers, that they will not give their Concurrence to any such Grant, which is certainly better than to say nothing of it, till the Moment that we must either give or refuse our Concurrence to that Grant; because our Ministers could not then have Time to provide any other Troops in the Room of these *Hanoverians*. This Motion I therefore look on as a Testimony of the sincere Regard these noble Lords have for his Majesty, and of their Candour with Respect to our Ministers: It is a Sort of previous Trial, whether this House will, or will not give its Concurrence to the Grant that may be made by the other for maintaining the *Hanoverians*, and as I shall be against our giving that Concurrence, let the Question come before us when it will, I should be

afraid of being accused of Treachery, if I did not now declare my Opinion, by giving my Vote for this Motion.

*The next I shall give, was a Speech made by L. Muminius, in the Character of the Earl of Morton, the Purport of which was as follows, viz.*

*My Lords,*

**A** Noble Lord, whose Sentiments I have always the greatest REGARD for, has said in this Debate, that as he was determined to be against granting any Money for maintaining the *Hanoverian* Troops, he should be afraid of being accused of Treachery, should he not give his Affirmative to this Motion. Now, my Lords, as I shall give my Negative, I believe, to this Motion, I therefore think it necessary, for preventing any such Accusation, to declare, that I am not yet determined to be against granting any Money for maintaining the *Hanoverian* Troops; and after making this Declaration, I hope, no one will expect, from my Way of voting upon this Occasion, that I should agree to the other Question when it comes regularly before us.

From what has been said this Day, and extremely well said upon both Sides, I see many strong Arguments both for and against our keeping the *Hanover* Troops in our Pay: So strong, my Lords, that I profess myself at a Loss how to determine; and, really, cannot determine till I have had Time to consider the Question at more Leisure, and with greater Deliberation. This alone would be sufficient for my being against the present Motion; but this is not my only Objection. I am against the Motion because I think it unnecessary, and because, in the Light I view it in, I think it disrespectful to my Sovereign. I think it unnecessary, my Lords, because

the

the Contract for the Hire of these Troops expires at *Christmas* next, and therefore if it be intended to be renewed, an Application must be made in a few Days to the other House, for Money to maintain those Troops for another Year; for the Contract will not, surely, be renewed till the other House has granted the Money, and if the other House should refuse to grant the Money, the Troops must be dismissed of course. I therefore think it quite unnecessary for us to present any such Address as is now proposed, till we see whether the Contract is to be renewed or not, especially as we must see this in a very few Days, perhaps before we can have an Opportunity to present our Address to his Majesty.

I must therefore think, my Lords, that our agreeing to such an Address at present, would look as if we were afraid lest these *Hanoverian* Troops should be dismissed, before we had an Opportunity to shew our Resentment by addressing against them; and this brings to my Mind a Story that happened in *Scotland*, in the violent Reign before the Revolution. A poor Gentleman there being taken up and accused of High Treason, he was by Imprisonment, Torture, and the other Methods of compelling a Confession, then usual in that unhappy Country, reduced to such a low State of Health, that when he was brought upon his Trial he was near expiring; so that the then Governors, I should rather say Oppressors, of that Country, were apprehensive of his not living to be condemned and executed, and therefore they resolved upon the utmost Dispatch; The unfortunate Man was accordingly, after a short Trial, condemned by Eleven o'Clock, and executed at Two, lest they should have been, by his Death, disappointed of the Pleasure of seeing him executed, had the Tragedy been deferred till

A next Day. I hope your Lordships will do nothing that may in the least resemble any of the Proceedings of that violent Reign; and therefore, I hope, you will not at present resolve upon any such Address as is now proposed.

But beside being unnecessary, my Lords, I have said, that in the Light in which I view this Motion, I think it disrespectful to his Majesty. I am convinced, the noble Lords who made and supported the Motion, B view it in a quite different Light, otherwise they would neither have made nor supported it; but I must judge of it as it appears to me, and I must think, that as the *Hanoverians* are his Majesty's Subjects, we ought not to give Credit to the Reports C upon which this Motion seems to be founded, till they have been fully proved in a regular Course of Examination; and this Caution we are by much the more obliged to observe, as some of the Reports seem to affect his Majesty's personal Conduct. To D give so much Credit to such Reports as to make them a Foundation for an Address against his Majesty's Subjects the *Hanoverian* Troops, seems to me to be a very improper Return to his Majesty for the Fatigues and Perils he exposed himself to last Campaign, especially as he thereby added to the Triumphs of this Kingdom, by the glorious Victory he obtained over its most antient and most inveterate Enemies. This, my Lords, is very different from the Conduct of the *Roman Senate*, who went out in E a Body to meet *Terentius Varro* returning from the Defeat at *Cannæ*, of which he himself had been the chief Cause, and to thank him, *Quod de republica non desperasset*.

After what I have said, my Lords, I need not enter into the Merits of the Question, whether or no the *Hanover* Troops ought to be continued in our Pay; and therefore, I shall conclude with declaring against this G Motion,

Motion, but expressly reserving to myself a Liberty to be for or against the other Question, as I shall see Cause, when it is brought regularly before us.

[*This JOURNAL to be continued in A  
our next.]*

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

SIR,  
AS I am an old Bachelor, and live most Part of my Time retir'd in the Country, I constantly take in your Magazine for my Amusement, and Instruction in the State of the present Times. Upon reading Elzevir's Account of that curious Manuscript, Marshall's Epithalamium, in January last, I fell into my usual Afternoon's Nap in my Elbow-Chair, and had the following Dream.

I thought I was got into a very spacious Apartment, filled on all Sides with Books, not inferior in Number to the famous Vatican at Rome, or the Bodleian Library at Oxford; but it abounded with choicer and more valuable Manuscripts than either, tho' not of so ancient a Date. The Keeper of it was a slender, black Man, of a grave, studious Countenance, who was said to have perused a great many of them, and was particularly eminent in this Kind of Knowledge. A great Number of Persons came to view these Curiosities, and several had got Leave to print such of them as they most approved of, for the Benefit of the Publick. And here I was not a little surprized to find the Editors shew so corrupt and vitiated a Taste in the Choices that they made. They paid no Regard to the Goodness or Importance of the Subject, or the Elegancy of the Stile; they did not much admire the Beauty of the Pa-

per or Vellum, nor yet the Fairness of the Characters, but what they chiefly look'd for was a little Border of Gold, which several of them (that were otherwise of little or no Value) had around them; and for these there had been so great a Demand, that the Keeper told me, he had now very few remaining. While I was walking on towards the other End, and condemning the Folly of these Wretches, I cast my Eyes on a fine Folio Manuscript, that struck me wonderfully at first Sight; it was wrote on the finest Vellum that ever was seen, the Character was a most shining, lively Black, and the Title Page beautifully adorned with red Letters. The Language was Greek, said to be the Language of the Gods; but as I had not my Spectacles then with me, I could not read so much of it as I could have wish'd, yet I plainly saw, wrote in Capitals, the Words that signify, in our Tongue, *good Sense, Modesty, Decency, good Humour, a sweet Disposition, &c.* I concluded

it must have been the Production of a great Genius, wrote on a very amiable and interesting Subject, and that the putting it to the Preses must be of great Service to Mankind. But while I was deeply meditating there-upon, the Keeper, who had observed me, comes up to me, and tells me, that the Manuscript I had been admiring, was really one of the most curious, and, in itself, of the greatest Value in the whole Collection, yet for Want of that Gilding which set off the others, this had lain by so long, and little or no Notice taken of it. I then told the Keeper, that if he thought me qualified for such an Undertaking, I did not much care if I set about the Work myself; but he soon made Answer, that he thought me now not equal to the Task, and too far advanced in Years to engage in an Affair of that Nature. After this, the Keeper took me into one of the Stalls to shew me another

another great Curiosity, but in our Way thither we saw a grave old Gentleman, very busy turning over a plain, ordinary Manuscript that had yet, for some Particularities, been much talked of; when a Person in one of the adjoining Stalls unfortunately let fall a great Book, which, with the Rattling of the Chain, awoke me, and put an End to my Dream.

RUSTICUS.

*Justice, and save the Lawyers a Labour. Witness my Hand,*  
—, Recd.

I own, Sir, I could not help thinking what I met with had some thing in it very solemn as well as particular: It put me in Mind of Hezekiah's Behaviour upon the Receipt of Sennacherib's bullying Letter, when, having no other Resource,

*he went up to the House of the Lord, and spread it before the Lord.*

A Incumbent, it seems, is a Person advanced in Years, and retir'd from the World, and as he sees very little Company, has very little Opportunity (without Expence of Law) to justify himself before Men; he therefore had Recourse to the Altar as to his proper Sanctuary. But how far so remarkable a Piece of Discipline, exercised upon an offending Brother, is enjoin'd or authoriz'd by the Text

C chose on the Occasion (the famous DIC ECCLESIAE) may afford Matter of Speculation to Divines of

D all Communions: And I should be glad, if, by inserting this in your Magazine, you would give an Invitation to the Candid and Ingenious among them (and no other, I dare say, will find Acceptance with you) to convey, by the same Canal, their Sentiments to the Publick, upon a Subject so curious and uncommon.

*I am, Sir,*

*Your constant Reader,  
And as constant Admirer,*

VIATOR.

\*\*\*\*\*  
Old England, March 30. № 103.

SIR,

A S a Champion in the Cause of Old England, it will be, surely, not unworthy the Employment of your Pen, to strike, occasionally, at our Defects in Morals, as well as Politicks.

Pall-Mall, Jan. 17, 1744.

SIR,

A S I was lately travelling thro' the hither Parts of Gloucestershire, I rode a little off my Road to see a Country Church noted for its neat Chancel, where the first Thing that caught my Eye was a written Paper, pasted upon the Wainscot, directly over the Communion Table: A Copy of which (putting only Dashes for the Names, which are there writ at full Length) I here send you, viz.

Matt. xviii. 17.

TELL IT UNTO THE CHURCH.

Whereas —— Clark, Vicar of ——, bath publickly given out (as I am well informed) that it is not safe for any Gentleman to trust himself in my Company, and that he would take Care the Gentlemen of the County shou'd know it, with other such like opprobrious and scandalous Expressions against me; and being call'd upon in a friendly Manner, to shew Cause why he thus aspers'd me, utterly refus'd so to do, or to give the least Satisfaction: — I therefore submit it to all impartial Judges, whether the said Vicar — bath, on these Occasions, behaved himself as a Gentleman or Christian, and not rather as a most graceless and determin'd Slanderer, instigated by the Devil, and not having the Fear of God before his Eyes. And this Method I take, according to the Rule of the Gospel, Matt. xviii. 17, to do myself

I am persuaded you will find Room to say a great Deal on the Subject, which I would now recommend to your Consideration; and, by that Means, to those who have it in their Power to suppress a contagious Evil, which reigns among us. All the sober Part of Mankind will agree with you and me, Sir, that the forming and encouraging the Minds of the rising Age to Virtue and Manners, is laying the most solid Foundation for securing the Happiness of *Old England*: Hence we may hope to be still blessed with wise and virtuous Princes to rule over us, and protect our civil and religious Rights; with Ministers and Magistrates, who will think their greatest Interests lie in serving their Country; and that this Nation will be always remarkable for affectionate Subjects and a good People. But, alas! when we turn around us, and behold Immorality, like an Inundation, powerfully raging among our unhappy Youth, and no Methods exerted to stem the impetuous Torrent, we must sit down, D and almost despair of a Reformation, either in Morals or Politicks. For, how can we expect one without the other?

As the principal Improvement in polite and common regular Education, is received from Books, from the same Source it is that our Morals are corrupted; and it is the most shameful Odium which can be possibly thrown on a Nation, that it abounds with Writings calculated to serve the Cause of Vice, and depreciate every Virtue which would recommend it to the Care of Providence. To so vast a Height hath this Abomination gained Ground in our great Metropolis, that, at every Corner, and in every bye Alley, (and too often in other Places where least thought of) we see exposed to Sale, on Windows and Stalls, Pamphlets with the most immodest Titles and impure Pictures, which a *Messalina*

would blush to meet with in her lone Retirements \*. At the Entrance of every publick Place of Resort, Agents of Iniquity post themselves with these devilish Instruments of Temptation, to allure the giddy A Youth to purchase Ruin. And (what is indeed more surprizing!) every Coffee-house gives Admission to this Sort of People, who impudently select, in those publick Assemblies, such Pieces and Prints, which (in a diabolical Cant) say they, contain B the most *Learning*. Nay, our Daily Papers are become the Vehicles for dispersing Intelligence of them.

This is a Theine of too tender a Nature for me to expatiate on, and I must leave it to an abler Pen to point out a successful Remedy for C the growing Mischief. No Man living can be a greater Advocate for the Liberty of the Press than myself, but if our Laws are insufficient to prevent the Prostitution of that Privilege to so scandalous a Purpose, it seems to leave Room for Reflection on the Wisdom and Piety of the Legislature.

I am conscious that, in the Number of your Readers, there may be some Sparks of a gay Disposition, who will be ready to charge the Writer of this Letter with the Character of a formal, starch'd, out-of-the-way Fellow, of no Taste, but a severe Way of thinking: To convince whom, that I am not of such narrow Principles, but that I can make Allowances for the Failings of Youth, I beg Leave to court a more favourable Idea of me, by introducing the underwritten Lines.

BRITANNICUS.

#### An APOLOGY for YOUTH.

The sun ascending high, with servid beams, streams; G Exhales, attractive, as he mounts, the Th' expanded vapours, in a driving cloud, Sweep the blue æther, and his glory throu'd; At length, emerging, with recover'd ray, The splendid orb sheds down a double day.

B b

In

\* Several have been taken up on this Occasion, since this Paper was writ.

In rip'ning youth, whose faculties are strong,  
The beaming mind oft gathers what is wrong;  
Vice, like a veil, obscures, a-while, the light,  
Till the soul, check'd by reason, feels it stung with remorse, relents, reforms her plan,  
And folly, flying, leaves the thinking man.

*Westminster Journal, April 6. No 175.*

*The Affair of SMUGGLING consider'd.*

*Mr. Touchit,*

YOU have lately made a great Stir about *Inquiries*, and pointed out several Matters which you look upon as the proper Objects of them: But I am afraid that with all your Diligence, and the penetrating Qualities of your *Lanthorn*, it will be long, very long, before you trace out the Source of half our national Grievances. One, that I had not before thought of, was indicated to me but Yesterday. I had indeed long thought, with my Fellow-Subjects in general, that *Smuggling* was a monstrous Evil, very injurious to the fair Trader, and, at this Time of War especially, to the whole Nation: But never, till then, did I suspect that the Growth of this Evil was owing to any wicked Connivance, any *clandestine Forbearance* in those who had Power to blast it. Nay, I will not yet believe it, unless you confirm my Suspicions, the Rise of which I am going to relate.

In looking over the List of Persons tried, or that were to be tried, at the Assizes for *Surrey*, I found the following Articles among the Names of them against whom no *Indictment* was found.

\* Matthew Clark and Jockey Tom,  
for that they, with divers others,  
being feloniously assembled (and  
armed with Fire-Arms, and other  
offensive Weapons) in April last,  
did land out of a Vessel near *Dover* in *Kent*, upwards of 5000  
Weight of Tea, without Permit.'

\* George Box, for that he, in Company with two other Persons, did feloniously assemble themselves together, being armed with Fire-Arms, between *Flimwell* and *Riverhead* in *Kent*, having several Horses loaded with above 400 Weight of run Tea (possibly it should have been 4000, by there being a Number of Horses) not having a Permit.'

As there was but little Company in the Coffee-house where I was sitting (for I never speak where there is much) I express'd my Astonishment at the good Fortune of these Fellows, who, notwithstanding their outrageous Audacity, and the severe Laws made to suppress them, seldom come to any other Punishment than the Loss of their Goods when taken: I was talking, I say, in this Manner, when a grave elderly Person, whom I afterwards understood to be a Wholesale Grocer, thus interrupted me.

" I presume, Sir, you are not in Trade, nor yet in the Revenue, that you make a Matter of Wonder of this.—Why, Sir, every little Dealer, every petty Officer can inform you, that tho' the Publick loses by this Practice of Smuggling, there are some People who get.—Has it not been made apparent, that tho' the Duties upon Tea have been some Years gradually decreasing, the Consumption has greatly increased? Now both this Defect of Importation upon Entry, and the Increase of what is consumed, must be supplied by Smuggling, which is always done at the Risk of having the Goods feiz'd, besides incurring the other Penalties enacted by Parliament. But the putting a Man to Death, or transporting him, can be of no other Benefit than to deter others from the same Practice (which indeed was doubtless the Intention of the Law:) Whereas the seizing his Goods from Time to Time, and giving him Liberty, upon

upon Composition for the rest of the Punishment, to bring over more Goods at the Hazard of a Seizure, may be a very profitable Busines to those who *share the Forfeitures*. And if it can be demonstrated, as it certainly may, that it is worth the While of the *Smugglers* to run this Hazard, while they have a tacit Indemnification for their Persons, even tho' they suffer by it once in three Times; I suppose, Sir, you will allow that here is on both Sides very good Encouragement for supporting this Kind of Trafick."

Without seeming to understand the Gentleman, as, indeed, I did not give Credit to his Innuendos, I express'd a Kind of faint Consent merely out of good Manners: But looking soon after into the authentick Proceedings of a very honourable Assembly (from which I would hope it is no Offence to make a small Quotation, tho' I would not presume to do more) I found they had order'd to be laid before them, ' An Account of all Persons convicted of unlawful Importing, or clandestine Land-ing, or Running of prohibited or uncustom'd Goods, who have had their Fines remitted, or compounded for, since Christmas 1740, together with the Names and Places of Abode of the said Persons, and the Sums remitted, or compounded for.'

Being quite as ignorant as my Friend the Grocer supposed me, I would now beg Leave, Mr. Touchit, to desire from your Sagacity an Answer to the following short Questions:

Whether wiser Men than either the Grocer or I, do not at least suspect, that there have been iniquitous Remissions and Compositions, even after Conviction of the Running of prohibited or uncustomed Goods?

By what Means are such Remissions and Compositions obtain'd, and to whose Profit does the Money come that may be presumed to pass as a valuable Consideration?

Whether the two Parts in three of all Forfeitures, that do not go to the Informer, be brought to the publick Account? Or if they be not, to what Purposes are they appropriated, or to whose Use and Benefit are they employ'd?

What may the Amount of those Forfeitures be, *communibus annis*? And how does it appear that some Persons get more by them, tho' the Nation doth not, than they could do by a regular and equitable Payment of all the Custom and Excise Duties?

How comes it to pass, since we have such very strict Laws against *Smuggling*, and since so many notorious Offenders are taken with all the Circumstances of Guilt

about them, that we so seldom hear of either Executions or Transportations on that Account?

A Is there always a Want of Evidence at the Time of Trial, tho' both Informers and Captors are known to be in Life, and forth-coming if required? And if there is, for what Reason, or thro' what Influence does this happen? Are not the Senses as good Judges in this Crime as in any other, and why are they here chiefly restrained from bearing Witness?

B Tho' I profess to have no Skill in the Subject, I would humbly hope, Sir, that you will allow these Questions naturally to arise from what I have heard and read, as above. And if there be any Imposition, any base Collusion in what concerns the Levy of the Revenue, certainly it deserves to be inquired into, as much as the Application of what is levied in either Fleets or Armies.

#### PLAINMAN.

C I am sorry (says Mr. Touchit) I cannot answer Mr. Plainman's Questions, because I imagine it would give Satisfaction to many others besides himself.—But as I am in great Hopes to see them soon answered by a much higher Authority than mine, I would at present advise him to have a little longer Patience.—He may at last have Recourse again to his Grocer, or to such Officers as that judicious Tradesman shall please to recommend him to for Information.

D When the last Act against *Smuggling*, which took Place at Midsummer 1736, was pass'd into a Law, I remember we had great Complaints, and, I think, justly, against the Severity of it, as it might have been strain'd, by a wicked Minister, to the Oppression of honest Gentlemen, who only travell'd with the common Means of Security.

E This Law enacted, for Reasons therein specified, ' That after the 24th of June, 1736, any Justice, on Information upon Oath, that three or more Persons were assembled together for the Purposes there-mentioned, armed with Fire-arms, or other offensive Weapons, might grant his Warrant for apprehending them, and commit them to the County Goal, there to remain, without Bail or Mainprize, till discharg'd by due Course of Law.'

F We had before a *Riot Act*, which was thought sever enough in Conscience, as a Minister might have Power to put it in Force for other Purposes than preserving the Peace of the Kingdom: But the *Riot Act* had a Condition, which allowed the Parties assembled Time to escape: Whereas

by this, upon *Information only*, a Warrant was to be granted, and the Parties taken into immediate Custody; and if the Informers were so kind as to swear (which there might always be found Informers to do under proper Influence) that they met for the Purpose of *Smuggling*, they must have the Pleasure of lying in a stinking Prison till the next Goal Delivery.

But as this Law has been employ'd, instead of carrying with it the Terrors that were apprehended, tho' they still hang over every one of our Heads, it has been quite ineffectual for the Purposes it was designed. *Smuggling*, far from being suppress'd, has been annually growing upon us, to the very sensible Decrease of the Revenue, which, between 1737 and 1743, gradually sunk from 227,000 to 141,000l.

—I must be, therefore, so far of my Correspondent's Mind, as to fear there has been somewhere a *corrupt Indulgence*: For if there had not, all the fair Traders in the Kingdom, who pay their Duties, would certainly contribute to put a Stop C to what has been the chief Subject of their Complaints.

It is in vain to multiply Execrations on the Guilty: Those who can defraud the Publick, blunt the Edge of the Law against the most notorious Criminals, and screen even a Kind of open Rebellion, all for the Sake of a little dirty Profit to themselves, will not mind the united Curses of a whole Nation: Nothing will do but to detect and punish them, which let us pray may be the Consequence of the present Inquiry!

But if lowering the Port Duties, and thereby lessening the Temptation to import clandestinely, will answer the End of the most severe Prosecutions, certainly the Method is infinitely more eligible. It must be a cruel Disposition indeed that would chuse to govern by Severity and Terror, when the Way was obvious how to do it by Gentleness and Lenity. And if the hard and dangerous Clause above-mentioned be at last found unnecessary for the Suppression of *Smugglers*, may we not hope to see it entirely expunged from the Body of our Laws, which, in the Opinion of wise Men, had before but too much of the Oppressive for the Laws of a free People? —I will not presume to say more: But Success and Glory to those who are heartily disposed to remove our Grievances!

*Universal Spectator*, April 6. № 861.

Upon Occasion of a Gentleman's complaining that he had been almost two Years making his Addresses to a young Lady, without any satisfactory Answer from her, Mr. Spec-

tator, after giving him some prudent Advice, goes on as follows:

I Remember that *Fontenelle*, in one of his Letters of Gallantry, tells a Story of a young Fellow, who had been making his Addresses full two Years, to no Purpose, and at last succeeded by a very comical, tho' in Appearance very tragical, Expedient. I would not advise Mr. C—— to try it till after he has punctually follow'd my other Directions; nor then by any Means, unless he can have all the Conveniencies of our French Lover, which I must leave to his own Consideration.—In the mean Time, I give the Narrative for the Amusement of my Readers in general.

Lorimant (which is the Name we shall assign our Lover) had been two Years in Love without finding the Art of pleasing. Affiduities, tender Cares, Complaints, Tears, Transports of Fury, all had been alike useless. At last, in the Evening of a fine warm Summer's Day, being with the Lady alone in a private Summer-House, he in a most affecting Manner declared to her, that since nothing had been capable of touching her cruel Heart, he was resolved to die for her Sake. And to the End, says he, that you may enjoy the compleat Satisfaction of my Exit, and have the increasing Pleasure of seeing it come on by Degrees, I will starve myself to Death D in this Summer-House, out of which I am determin'd never to stir a Foot. Upon this he threw himself flat on the Ground, in order to begin that Moment the Execution of his Purpose.

The Lady did nothing but laugh at him, and in a short time left him there, fully persuaded in her Mind that he would not stay a Quarter of an Hour after her. Night however came on; it grew late, and no Lorimant appear'd. Madam went to see for him, ask'd him if he was mad, and whether he intended to take up his Lodging there in earnest? She got not a Word of Answer from her desperate Lover, nor any other Satisfaction but that he was yet alive, with which she departed. The Night pass'd over; she went the next Morning betimes, and exhorted him earnestly to retract what he had rashly said. He only opened his Mouth to utter this short Confirmation of his Perseverance: Madam, I have already bad the Honour to speak before you my last dying Words. With that he gave her one languishing Look, heav'd up a deep Sigh, and then turn'd his Face the other Way.

On the third Day the Lady, more and more concern'd, carry'd him with her own Hands a Dish of Soup. Heavens! with what a disdainful Smile did he refuse her Kind-

Kindness! He appear'd considerably weakened; seem'd to have something very wild in his Countenance, and in a great Measure to have lost the Lustre of his Eyes. She was oblig'd to depart more dissatisfied than ever.

Upon the fourth Day she began to reflect seriously upon the Matter. *How!* thought she, *a Man dead in my Summer-House! Dead with Despair! Dead with Hunger! What a Scandal! I shall be ruin'd! It will make, to be sure, a very great Noise in the World. And then if I tell the Truth, why who will believe me? If they do, how many Railleries must I expect to suffer?* Perhaps, at the same time, she was a little touch'd by so extraordinary an Instance of Passion; and if so, why might not this have as good an Effect on her as the Fear of Scandal?

However that might be, after coming again to see him, and delivering a most tender last Exhortation; which he did not seem to understand, being just upon the Point of expiring; she told him, that since no Argument she was able to use could prevail with him to change his Resolution, she was obliged to consent that he should come out and live upon his own Conditions. The poor dying Man turn'd his Eyes languishingly towards her, and desir'd to know if he understood her well, or if it was not a Dream that had pass'd in his distemper'd and exhausted Brain? Madam confirmed to him, over and over, what she had said. Immediately his Life was restor'd, and not his Life only, but a surprising Vivacity, which, the History says, obtain'd a full Recompence before they went out of the Summer-House.—That Recompence, my Fair Readers will suppose, was nothing more than a formal Promise of Marriage.

I shall give what follows, as near as I can, in the very Words of my Author, who tells this Story in a Letter to a Lady.

The yielding Fair, in all Probability, had not the worse Opinion of her *Charms*, because they had the Power to re-animate a dying Man; and I make no doubt but they had in fact a good Part in this Miracle: But it appears, that they must divide the Glory with a *large Loaf*, and a few *Bottles of Wine*, which the Lover had dexterously conceal'd under a Couch that stood in the Summer-House: For as he had foreseen his Death, he had made some necessary Preparations.

For you, Madam, your Hair will certainly stand on End, at the hearing of such an Imposture: You will cry out, *O Times! O Manners!*—Happy notwithstanding, and G thrice happy are they, who have Lovers that know as well how to impose: A Lady might then have the Honour to act the Inexorable, and the Pleasure not to be so in her Heart. I would venture a Wager that

this was sensible of her Obligation to *Lorimant*, and that she was kinder ever after without driving him to this Extremity of Hunger. The genteel Art of this Invention, in my Opinion, deserves the highest Applause. Others carry Places they besiege by starving the Garrison; but *Lorimant* effected the same Thing here by starving himself, which was certainly the prettiest Stratagem in the World. The whole Danger resulting from it is, that another Time the Ladies may let their Lovers die in good Earnest, if they should set upon this starving Expedient: But, for my Part, I do not think this Danger so great as may be imagin'd.

We see also from this History, that the Gallant must have made a shameful Retreat, if his Provisions had failed: But the Rigour of a Beauty will not last so long as a good Loaf, and half a Dozen Bottles of Wine.

Now I am got into this agreeable Writer, as well as upon the Subject of Love, I cannot part with either till I conclude my Paper; which I shall do with a Translation of his first Letter, written in the Character of a Man that only *intends to be in Love* hereafter.

MADAM,

**I**T is long since I should have taken the Liberty to love you, if you had but been at Leisure to be loved by me: But you are too much employ'd by I know not how many other fishing Swains, and therefore I have thought proper to keep my Love for you till another Opportunity. A more favourable Time may come, wherein I may introduce it. Perhaps your Court may be less crowded at some short Interval; perhaps you may be willing to inspire some Adorer with Pain and Jealousy, by suffering a new Lover to appear all of a sudden. Assure yourself, you have one of these in Reserve, of whom you may make use whenever you think proper. My Cares and Vows are always held in Readiness: You have nothing to do but to give me the Signal for beginning, and I shall begin instantly.

Do not say there is nothing in Love so much charms you as the Croud of Lovers, and therefore it is Time for me to make my Onset, because I shall increase the Number: Let me beseech you to have a little more Oeconomy and Management. Great Beauties have often twenty Conquests to boast of at a Time; but consider, should all these Vassals revolt at once, what a Desolation must follow. Reserve something for the Time to come: I will stay fifteen or twenty Years, if you think good. I can

can put up with a somewhat less Figure than you now make : I can abate a little of that lively Tincture in your Countenance, and whatever else is superfluous in your Beauty : I want but what is necessary, and that you will have always.

If you give me the Time that I ask, it is only the Time that you have to bestow in Reflections : I may then flatter myself, that I am worth more than your former Thoughts, and can afford you more agreeable Employment. The least tender Sentiment is of more Value than the finest Reflection. Instead of thinking wildly, or thinking of nothing, you may think of me. Adieu, Madam, till our Amour begins.

### The CODICIL

[To the Duchess of MARLBOROUGH'S WILL: Which concludes the Whole. See p. 125.]

**T**HIS is a Codicil to the Last Will and Testament of me Sarah Duchess Dowager of Marlborough, which I duly made and published, bearing Date the 11th Day of August Instant, and which Will I do hereby ratify and confirm in all Respects.

Whereas I am possessed of, interested in, or intitled unto several long Annuities (amounting together to the yearly Sum of £1000) payable out of his Majesty's Exchequer for the Residue of several long Terms of Years yet to come:

Now I do hereby give and bequeath all my said Exchequer Annuities unto the Right Hon. Hugh Earl of Marlborough; Thomas Lord Bishop of Oxford; Beaufort Filmer, Esq; and James Stephens, Doctor in Physick, (my Executors in my said Will named) their Executors and Administrators, upon the Trusts herein after expressed concerning the same; that is to say, upon Trust, That they my Executors, or the Survivors or Survivor of them, his Executors, or Administrators, shall and do within three Kalendar Months after my Decease, assign and transfer the yearly Sum of £300. Part of my said Exchequer Annuities, unto the said James Stephens, for his own absolute Use and Benefit, during all my Term and Interest therein.

And the yearly Sum of £300. or other Part of my said Annuities, unto Grace Ridley, for her own absolute Use and Benefit, during all my Term and Interest therein.

And upon this further Trust, That they my said Executors, or the Survivors or Survivor of them, his Executors, or Administrators, shall and do pay out of my said Exchequer Annuities unto the several Persons hereafter named, for so long of the

several Terms of Years in the same Annuities, as they the same Legatees shall respectively live, the several yearly Sums following; that is to say,

To Robert Maccarty, called Earl of Clancarty, the yearly Sum of £1000. To Elizabeth Arbor, the yearly Sum of £200. To Anne Patten, the yearly Sum of £130. To Oliver Loft, the yearly Sum of £40. To John Griffiths, the yearly Sum of £200. To Hannah Clarke, the yearly Sum of £200. To Jeremiah Lewis, the yearly Sum of £60. To John Dorset, the yearly Sum of £50. To each of my two Chairmen, George Hembrey and John Robins, the yearly Sum of £20. To Walter Jones, the yearly Sum of £30.

A and to each of my Footmen that shall continue in my Service to my Death, the yearly Sum of £10. To Margaret Garmes, the yearly Sum of £10. And to Catharine Garmes, the yearly Sum of £10.

B All which several Annuities I Will shall be paid unto the said Legatees thereof, by four equal quarterly Payments, on such Feasts and Days of Payment as the aforesaid Annuities are payable at the Exchequer, or so soon after, as may be; the first of the said quarterly Payments to begin and be made at such of the said Feasts as shall next happen after my Decease.

C And I Will and direct, That all the Residue and Overplus of my said Exchequer Annuities, as the same shall be from Time to Time received, (over and above so much thereof as shall be assign'd to the said James Stephens and Grace Ridley, respectively as aforesaid, and over and above so much of the then Residue thereof as shall be sufficient to pay and satisfy such of the said other yearly Sums as for the Time being shall be subsisting and payable) shall be paid to and received by my Grandson John Spencer, or such other Person, or Persons, who for the Time being, by Virtue of my said Will, and the Settlement or Settlements thereby by me directed to be made, shall be intitled to the Rents and Profits of the Manors, Lands or Hereditaments directed to be purchased with the Residue of my Personal Estate.

D And I hereby direct my said Executors, and the Survivors and Survivor of them, his Executors and Administrators, to pay and apply the said Residue and Overplus of the said Annuities accordingly.

E I give to my said Grandson John Spencer, all my Gold and Silver Plate whatsoever, which I shall not otherwise dispose of; and desire he would not part therewith, but keep the Arms as they are upon it.

F I also give him all my Seals and Trinkets, and small Pieces of Japan, which I shall not otherwise dispose of.

## CODICIL to the Duchess of MARLBOROUGH's WILL. 187

I give to the Wife of *John Spencer*, now only Son of my said Grandson *John Spencer*, (if he shall live to be married) my best Diamond Pendants, which have three Brilliant Drops to each, and all the rest of my Jewels which I shall not otherwise dispose of. And in Case he dies unmarried, I give the same to his Father.

I give to my Granddaughter, *Mary Duchess of Leeds*, my Diamond Solitaire, with the large Brilliant Diamond it hangs to: Also the Picture in Water Colours of the late Duke of *Marlborough* on Horseback, drawn by *Lens*, which is now at *Windsor Lodge*.

I give to my Daughter *Mary*, Duchess of *Montagu*, my Gold Snuff-Box that has in it two Pictures of her Father the Duke of *Marlborough*, when he was a Youth. Also a Picture of her Father covered with a large Diamond, and hung to a String of small Pearls for a Bracelet, and two enamelled Pictures for a Bracelet of her Sister *Sunderland*, and her Sister *Bridgewater*.

I give to *Thomas Duke of Leeds* 300*l.*

I give to my Niece *Frances Lady Dillon* 1000*l.*

I give to *Philip Earl of Chesterfield*, out of the great Regard I have for his Merit, and the infinite Obligations I have received from him, my best and largest Brilliant Diamond Ring, and the Sum of 20,000*l.*

I also give to *William Pitt*, of the Parish of *St. James* within the Liberty of *Westminster*, Esq; the Sum of 10,000*l.* upon Account of his Merit in the noble Defence he has made for the Support of the Laws of *England*, and to prevent the Ruin of his Country.

I give to *Mr. Burroughs*, Master in Chancery, the Sum of 200*l.* to buy a Ring.

I give to the said *Hugh Earl of Marchmont*, *Thomas Lord Bishop of Oxford*, *Beverham Filmer*, and *James Stephens*, over and above what I have respectively given them in my said Will, and by this Codicil, the Sum of 500*l.* a-piece, to buy them Rings.

I give to the said *Robert Maccarty*, called Earl of *Clancarty*, over and above what I have hereby already given him, the Sum of 1000*l.*

And whereas *John Earl of Stair* owes me the Sum of 1000*l.* upon Bond: And whereas his Wife bought some Things for me in *France*, and always declined letting me know what they cost; I desire the said Earl of *Stair* to pay my Lady *Stair* what she so laid out for me, out of the principal Money and Interest due on the said Bond, and the Remainder of the Principal and Interest I desire him to accept of. And I direct the said Bond to be delivered up to

him. And as to any Sum or Sums of Money, which by my Account with the Bank, or by any Memorandums of mine, the said Earl may appear to have received of me, (for which, as I took no Security, there is no Evidence but his own Letters) I direct that no Demand be ever made for the same.

A I give to the Right Hon. *Juliana, Countess of Burlington*, my Bag of Gold Medals, and the Sum of 1000*l.* to buy a Ring in Remembrance of me, or whatever other Thing she pleases.

I give to the Duchess of *Devonshire* my Box of travelling Plate.

B I also give to the said *James Stephens*, over and above what I have already given him by my said Will and this Codicil, the Sum of 13,000*l.* what I give him being not only in Consideration of his faithful past Services for many Years, but in Consideration of what he is yet to do, as my Trustee and Executor, and as Trustee for my said Grandson *John Spencer*, and his Issue; and in Confidence that he will perform the Trusts reposed in him, by making a true Account of what my Effects are in, and in disposing of my Books and Papers, in such Manner as I shall direct in a Letter to my Executors.

C And I also will and direct, that as a further Compensation to the said *James Stephens*, for the great Trouble he will have in and about what he is by my said Will, and hereby willed and directed to do, that the yearly Sum of 300*l.* be paid unto him during his Life, by half-yearly Payments, clear of all Deductions, out of the Income of my personal Estate, until the Residue thereof shall be invested in Lands, according to my Will. And that afterward the same 300*l.* yearly, clear of all Deductions, be continued and paid unto him, out of the Rents and Profits of the Estates to be purchased with my said residuary personal Estate, over and above all other Gifts to him given or devised by my said Will, or this Codicil.

D E F G I

F I give to the said *Grace Ridley*, (over and above the Sum of 1000*l.* which I have given a Security by Bond to pay her at my Death, which Bond at present is either mislaid or lost, and over and above what I have already given her in this Codicil) the Sum of 15,000*l.* I also give her the enamelled Pocket Picture of the late Duke of *Marlborough*, and the little Picture of the said Duke made up into a Locket, and my own Picture, drawn by *Sir Godfrey Kneller*, which is only a Head, (and which is now at *Marlborough-House*) and my striking Watch, which was formerly the late Duke of *Marlborough*'s.

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I give to Anne Ridley, if her Mother the said Grace Ridley shall survive me, the Sum of 3000*l.* (which is to be paid to her said Mother for the Benefit of the said Anne Ridley, and her said Mother's Receipt shall be a sufficient Discharge to my Executors for the same.) But if the said Grace Ridley shall happen to die before me, then I give to the said Anne Ridley the Sum of 800*l.* to be paid on the Day of her Marriage, if she shall marry with the Consent of her Mother's Executors.

But if she shall marry without such Consent, or shall die unmarried, then, and in either of the said Cases, from thenceforth the said Sum of 800*l.* shall be taken as Part of and go along with the Residue of my personal Estate, as the said Residue is in and by my said Will disposed of, or directed to be disposed of.

And my Will is, That in the mean Time, until the said Anne Ridley shall be married, or shall die unmarried, my said Executors, and the Survivors and Survivor of them, his Executors or Administrators, shall and do pay for her Use to her Mother's Executors, Interest for the said Sum of 800*l.* after the Rate of 4*l.* per Cent. per Annum.

I give to Mrs. Jane Pattison my striking Watch, which formerly belonged to her Mistress my Lady Sunderland.

And direct all my Clothes and Wearing Apparel to be valued and divided into two equal Parts, and one Part or Moiety of the Whole I give to the said Grace Ridley; and the other Part or Moiety I direct to be divided into two Parts or Shares; and I give one of those Shares to the said Ann Patten, and the other to the said Olive Loft.

I give to each of my Chairmen (over and above what shall be respectively due to them at the Time of my Decease, and over and above what I have already given them in this Codicil) the Sum of 25*l.*

I give to each and every of my Servants, who shall be in my Service at the Time of my Death, (except such of them to whom I have given Bond or Annuities, or a Sum of Money in gross; and also except Stewards, Bailiffs, Gardeners, Park-Keepers, and others of the like Employment) one Year's Salary or Wages, over and above what shall be due to them respectively at the Time of my Decease; and to such of my Servants who shall attend at my Funeral, such Mourning as my said Executors shall think fit to allow them.

I give to the Poor of the Town of Woodstock 300*l.* to be distributed among them when I am buried.

And whereas there is in the Closet within my Bedchamber at Wimbledon, a little Pic-

ture of the late Duke of Marlborough, which was given me by Mrs. Godolphin; I desire that, if I die before her, the said Picture may be given her again.

I desire that my said Executors will let Mr. Richard Glover and Mr. David Mallet (who are to write the History of the late Duke of Marlborough's Life) have the Use of all such Letters and Papers relating to the said History, as shall be found at any of my Houses after my Decease. I believe there may be found many Letters from the late Queen Anne to the late Duke of Marlborough, and from him to her Majesty, and perhaps some from other great Men of both Parties, which may be thought proper to be inserted in the said History. Mr. Glover, I believe, is a very honest Man, and wishes, as I do, all the Good that can happen to preserve the Liberties and Laws of England. Mr. Mallet was recommended to me by the late Duke of Montrose, whom I admired extremely for his great Steadiness and Behaviour in all Things that related to the Preservation of our Laws and the publick Good. And I desire those two Gentlemen (Mr. Glover and Mr. Mallet) may write the said History; that it may be made publick to the World how truly the late Duke of Marlborough wished that Justice should be done to all Mankind, who, I am sure, left King James with great Regret at a Time when it's plain 'twas with Hazard to himself; and if he had been like the Patriots of the present Times, he might have been All that an ambitious Man could have hoped for, by assisting King James to settle Popery in England.

And as I have been extremely obliged to the Earl of Chesterfield, who never had any Call to give himself any Trouble about me, I believe he will comply with my very earnest Request, which is, That he will direct the two Persons above mentioned, who are to write the said History, which I am extremely desirous should be done well.

And I desire that no Part of the said History may be in Verse, and that it may not begin in the usual Forms of writing Histories, but only from the Revolution:

And I direct, that the said History shall, before it is printed, have the Approbation of the said Earl of Chesterfield, and of all my Executors, or such of them as shall be living when it is finished, or the major Part of them.

And I give unto each of them, the said Mr. Richard Glover, and Mr. David Mallet, for writing the said History, the Sum of 500*l.* to be paid when the same shall be finished, to the Satisfaction of the said Earl of Chesterfield, and my Executors, or such

## CODICIL to the Duchess of MARLBOROUGH's WILL. 189

of them as shall be living when it is finished, or the major Part of them.

And I desire, that the said Mr. Richard Glover and Mr. David Mallet may have the Advantage of printing the said History.

And for the Furtherance of my Desire and Intention by my said Will expressed, to preserve the Remainders in the said late Duke of Marlborough's Will limited, of his Estates from being destroyed, and upon the Conditions and Contingencies herein after mentioned, to make some Provision for the Ladies Diana and Elizabeth Spence, and Lord Charles Spencer, the younger Son and Daughters of my Grandson, Charles Duke of Marlborough, in Case George, Marquiss of Blandford, the eldest Son of the said Charles Duke of Marlborough, shall live to attain the Age of 21 Years in his said Father's Life-time; or if he shall die under the Age of 21 Years, for the said Ladies Diana and Elizabeth Spence, if the said Lord Charles Spencer, or other the eldest, or only Son of the said Charles Duke of Marlborough for the Time being, intitled next, and immediately in Remainder after the said Charles Duke of Marlborough, to the said late Duke's Estate, by and under the said late Duke's Will, shall attain the Age of 21 Years in the Life-time of the said Charles Duke of Marlborough: If that Case shall happen, and such Son shall not for the Space of five Years after his Attainment of the said Age, do or suffer, or agree to do or suffer any Act whereby all or any of the Estates, Remainders, Limitations, or Uses in the said late Duke of Marlborough's Will declared or expressed, may be defeated or barred:

Then, and in such Case, I give and bequeath to the said Lord Charles Spencer, (if he shall not then be the eldest or only Son of the said Charles Duke of Marlborough) and to the said Ladies Diana and Elizabeth, or such of them who shall be living when the said eldest or only Son so next intitled, shall attain his Age of 21 Years, the Sum of £5000*l.* a-piece, to be paid to them respectively without Interest, at the End of five Years after the said eldest or only Son so intitled in Remainder to the said late Duke of Marlborough's Estates, shall attain his said Age of 21 Years.

But if the said Lord Charles Spencer shall happen to be such eldest or only Son, his Legacy to cease, and the Legacies of £5000. a-piece, only to be payable to the said Ladies Diana and Elizabeth Spence, upon the Contingencies aforesaid.

Provided always, and it is my Will, That in Case the said Charles Duke of Marlborough shall die before such his eldest or only Son shall attain the Age of 21 Years, or if such

eldest or only Son, who shall attain that Age in his Father's Life-time, shall within the said Space of five Years after, do or suffer, or agree to do or suffer any Act for the barring or defeating all or any the Estates, Remainders, Limitations, or Uses in the said late Duke of Marlborough's Will, or in Case the said Lord Charles Spencer shall then be the eldest or only Son of the said Charles Duke of Marlborough, or dead, and the said Ladies Diana and Elizabeth Spencer shall be then also dead; in each and every of the said Cases, I declare the Bequest hereby made of such Legacies to the said younger Son and Daughters of the said Charles Duke of Marlborough to be null and void; which Legacies hereby given upon the Contingencies aforesaid, to the said younger Children of the said Charles Duke of Marlborough, in Case by the Act of their elder Brother they shall not be prevented from having the Benefit thereof, with what they will be intitled to of their Mother's Fortune by Means of the Agreement, or Settlement made on their Father and Mother's Marriage, may be a competent Provision for them.

And whereas I have in and by my said Will and Testament given and devised unto the said Hugh Earl of Marchmont and Beverham Filmer, the Bulk of my Freehold, Copyhold, and Leasehold Estates, In Trust for the several Persons, and for the several Estates, Uses, Intents, and Purposes therein particularly mentioned; And from and after the Determination thereof, and subject thereto, In Trust for such Person or Persons, and for such Estate and Estates, Uses, Intents and Purposes, as I should by any Will, Codicil, or other Writing by me to be signed in the Presence of three or more credible Witnesses, declare, direct, limit, or appoint, or to that Effect.

And whereas I have by my said Will, directed the Residue of my Personal Estate, after Payment of and Subject to the Legacies and Gifts therein mentioned, to be laid out in the Purchase of Lands and Hereditaments to be settled to and for the like Uses and Purposes as the said Bulk of my said Real Estates is by my said Will to go unto, or to that Effect.

And whereas I have also by my said Will given and divided unto the same Trustees my Manor of Wimbledon, and my Freehold and Leasehold Estates in Wimbledon in the County of Surrey, upon divers other Trusts, and subject to divers Limitations in my said Will contained; and afterwards In Trust for such Person or Persons, and for such Estate and Estates, Uses, Intents and Purposes as I should by any Will, Codicil, or other Writing by me to be signed, in the Presence

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of three or more credible Witnesses declare, direct, limit, or appoint, or to that Effect, as in and by my said Will, whereto for greater Certainty I refer, will appear:

Now I do hereby ratify and confirm all and every the Estates, Devises and Limitations, Uses, Trusts and Powers in my said Will contained or specified, not hereby intending to revoke, vary, or alter the same in any Respect whatsoever; but intending only to give, devise, and bequeath so much of my Estate and Interest in my said Freehold, Copyhold and Leasehold Estates and Lands to be purchased with the Residue of my personal Estate, as I have not already disposed of, in and by my said Will.

And to that End I do hereby, in Pursuance of the Powers reserved by my said Will, give, devise and bequeath, subject nevertheless to the several Estates, Uses, Trusts, Intentions and Purposes in my said Will mentioned, as the same shall respectively determine, my said undisposed Estate and Interest in my said Freehold, Copyhold, and Leasehold Estates and Lands to be purchased with the Residue of my personal Estate respectively, unto and among the Persons hereafter named, in Manner following; that is to say, I so give, devise, and bequeath unto the said Thomas Duke of Leeds, his Heirs and Assigns for ever, my Estate and Interest undisposed of by my said Will, in and to my real Estate, late, or some time of Mr. Robotbam, lying in or near St. Albans, in the County of Hertford: As also in and to my Leasehold Estate in Romney-Marsh in the County of Kent, making it my Request to him not to sell or dispose of the Manors and Lands that were my late Father's or Mother's, which may happen to come to him:

I give and devise to the said Philip Earl of Chesterfield, his Heirs, Executors and Assigns, according to the Nature of the Estates respectively, my Estate and Interest undisposed of by my said Will, in and to my Manor of Wimbledon in the County of Surry, and all my Freehold and Leasehold Lands and Hereditaments at Wimbledon aforesaid: And also in and to my Manor, Lands and Hereditaments in the County of Northampton, late the Estate of Sir William Norwich Bart. And also in and to my Manor, Lands and Hereditaments in the County of Surry, late the Estate of Richard Holditch Esq; And it is my Desire, that the Furniture of Wimbledon House go to the said Earl of Chesterfield therewith, in case the said Estates at Wimbledon shall happen to belong to him by virtue hereof.

I give and devise to the said Robert Mac-  
carthy, called Earl of Clancarty, his Heirs and Assigns for ever, my Estate and Interest un-

disposed of by my said Will, in and to all my Manor, Messuage, Lands and Hereditaments in the County of Buckingham, late the Estate of Robert Knight Esq;

To the said William Pitt, his Heirs, Executors and Assigns for ever, according to the Nature of the Estates respectively, my A Estate and Interest undisposed of by my said Will, in and to all and every my Manors, Advowson, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, Tithes and Hereditaments in the said County of Buckingham, which were late the Estate of Richard Hampden Esq; deceased; and in and to my Manors, Advowsons, Lands and Hereditaments, Freehold, Copyhold and Leasehold, in the County of Stafford, late the Estate of Thomas Lord Vilcount Fauconberg; and in and to my Manors, Advowsons, Park, Lands, and Hereditaments in the County of Northampton, some time the Estate of Nathaniel Lord Crew, Lord Bishop of Durban, deceased.

And to B Bishop, Esq; my Godson, Son of Sir Cecil Bishop, Bart. his Heirs and C Assigns for ever, my Estate and Interest undisposed of by my said Will, in and to my Manors, Lands and Hereditaments in the County of Oxford, late the Estate of the said Sir Cecil Bishop his Father, desiring the Furniture of my Dwelling-house there may go along therewith.

I likewise give and devise to the said Hugh Earl of Marchmont, his Heirs and Assigns for ever, my Estate and Interest undisposed of by my said Will, in and to all that my Manor, Rectory, Advowson, Capital Messuage, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, Tithes and Hereditaments in the said County of Buckingham, late the Estate of Sir John Witteronge, Baronet: And also in and to my Manor, or reputed Manor, and my Freehold Messuages, Lands and Hereditaments in the same County, late, or some Time the Estate of Sir Thomas Tyrrel, Bart. deceased; and in and to my Leasehold Estates therewith enjoyed for the Residue of the Term that shall happen to be therein.

I also give and devise to the said Thomas Lord Bishop of Oxford, his Heirs and Assigns for ever, my Estate and Interest undisposed of by my said Will, in and to my Manor and Capital Messuage, and Freehold and Copyhold Messuages, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments in the County of Bedford, late the Estate of Sir John Meres, Knt.

And to the said Beverlham Filmer, his Heirs and Assigns for ever, my Estate and Interest undisposed of by my said Will, in and to my Manor, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, Tithes, Rents and Hereditaments in the Counties of Leicester, and Northampton, late the Estate of Sir Thomas Cave, Bart. and Dame Elizabeth his Wife, or one of them.

And

## Of the Sagacity of Dogs and other ANIMALS. 191

And to the said Dr. James Stephen, his Heirs and Assigns for ever, my Estate and Interest undisposed of by my said Will, in and to all my Manor, Messuages, Advowsons, Farms, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments in the County of Berks, late the Estate of Robert Packer Esq; and in and to my Manor, Messuages, Lands and Hereditaments in the same County, late the Estate of Richard Jones Esq; and William Jones his Son, or one of them, and in and to my Messuage, Lands and Hereditaments in the same County, late the Estate of Thomas Bedford, Clerk, and Temperance Bedford his Mother, or one of them; and in and to my Manor, Messuages, Lands and Hereditaments in the County of Huntingdon, late the Estate of William Astle Esq;

A And to my said Grandson John Spencer, his Heirs, Executors and Assigns for ever, according to the Nature of the Estates respectively, my Estate and Interest undisposed of by my said Will, in and to all those my Manors, Lands, Tenements, Rectories, Tithes and Hereditaments, Freehold, Copyhold, and Leasehold, in the Counties of Norfolk, Bedford, Oxford, and Northampton, which were formerly the Estate of Gabriel Armiger Esq; Peter Floyer, Francis Harves, Edward Snagg, and Bromfall Throckmorton, Esqrs. and Mrs. Elizabeth Wiseman, and John Culliford and Mary his Wife, every, any, or either of them.

B And also my Estate and Interest undisposed of by my said Will, in and to all other my Manors, Lands, and Hereditaments not by this Codicil otherwise given or devised. And also my Estate and Interest undisposed of by my said Will, in and to the Lands and Hereditaments to be purchased with the Residue of my personal Estate: All which Devises of my said undisposed Estate and Interest in my said real Copyhold and Leasehold Estates, and in and to the Lands to be purchased with the Residue of my personal Estate by this Codicil, unto the several and respective Divisees therein named, and to take Effect only by way of Remainder, and subject and without Prejudice to the said several Uses, Interests, and Purposes in my said last Will and Testament mentioned.

C In Witness whereof, I have to this my Writing, contained in this and three preceding Skins of Parchment, (which I declare to be a Codicil to my said last Will and Testament, and which is to be accepted and taken as Part thereof) set my Hand and Seal; to wit, my Hand to the Bottom of each of the said three preceding Skins, and my Hand and Seal to this last Skin, and my Seal at the Top of the first of the said Skins, where all the said Skins are fixed

together, this 15th Day of August in the Year of our Lord 1744.

SARAH MARLBOROUGH.

The Writing contained in this and the three preceding Skins of Parchment, was Signed and Sealed by the above named Sarah, Duchess Dowager of Marlborough, and by her published and declared as and for a Codicil to her Last Will and Testament, in the Presence of Us who have hereunder subscribed our Names as Witnesses thereto, in her Presence, and in the Presence of each other.—The Word Ten in the 40th Line of the first Skin, being first written on a Rasure from a Mistake in the Sum given to Mr. Pitt for a Legacy:

Sandwich. Henry Marball.  
Geo. Heatbode. Richard Hoare.

D Proved at London, before the Worshipful John Bettefworth, Doctor of Law, Master-Keeper or Commissary of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, on the Second Day C of November, 1744, by the Oaths of the Right Hon. Hugh Earl of Marchmont, Thomas Lord Bishop of Oxford, Beversham Farmer, and James Stephens, the Executors.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

Who can determine the lowest Degree of human Ignorance, and the highest Pitch of brutal Knowledge?

Hildrop on the Brute Creation.

E ————— Oh place! oh form!  
How often dost thou, with thy case, thy habit,  
Wrench awe from fools, and tie the wiser souls  
To thy false seeming? Shakespeare.

SIR,

F PAYING a Visit, the other Day, to an old Lady of my Acquaintance, whilst we were in the Midst of an elegant Supper, a Mastiff, that is the Security of a neighbouring Carpenter's Yard, interrupted our Regale with a most hideous, frightful Howling. The old Gentlewoman stopp'd short, with Abundance of Gravity laid down her Knife and Fork, and turn'd as pale as her Handkerchief. Surpriz'd, and thinking some sudden Disorder had attack'd her, I holla'd out to the Servants, and, at the Expence of oversetting our good Cheer, hasten'd to her Assistance myself, and began to chafe her Temples, and feel her Pulse; while she seem'd to regard me only with dying Looks;—all trembling and cold, she reclin'd her Head upon my Shoulder, and only answer'd to my repeated Inquiries

after her Health, with,—*Alas ! ob !—Good God how unfortunate I am !—That cursed Dog !—I wish be had been shot a Year ago !—My poor Husband had just the same Warning !—*&c. Finding she began to express herself with some Strength, I signified my Desire to be acquainted what Connexion there was between her sudden Indisposition and the Dog : When she informed me, that his Howling was a certain Sign of somebody's dying in the Neighbourhood, and she was sure it was herself, from a Dream she had that Day three Weeks, which she also recited to me, and gave me, without my being able to put in one Word, a long Narration of the several Times of his Howling, for some Years, and the great Mortality that follow'd thereupon, in her Vicinity. 'Twas in vain, I found, to attack this favourite Superstition of hers, which had been riveted, by so many Examples, into her Imagination ; and therefore, after staying till she was put to Bed, with all the Symptoms of an approaching Fever, caus'd by this Accident, I took my Leave.

Arriv'd at home, I began to muse upon this nonsensical Notion, which has, it seems, distracted the Brains of abundance of silly People, and by the very Apprehension of Death, may possibly put an End to the Life of my good old she Acquaintance. In vain' has the inimitable *Spectator* combated such Whims as these in his instructive Papers ; they still spread far and wide, and, by the Old and Illiterate, are fix'd as firmly in their Belief as their Religion.

The Howling that these Persons take Notice of, I find, upon Inquiry, must be accompany'd with the following Circumstances to make it a Prognostick. It must be late at Night, or very early in the Morning, when the Creatures may be suppos'd to be more inclin'd to Rest than to disturb their Masters with such noisy Salutations. Their Cry must be hollow, long continu'd, and ending in a faintish Kind of Cadence : In short, not like the common Cry of Dogs, but as if some extraordinary Motion impell'd them to it.

My Refveries carried me, at length, to an Admiration of the Sagacity of Animals, which manifets itself on so many Occasions, and of which we have, from History and Experience, such well warranted Stories. I then could not help entertaining a Thought, that Dogs may find themselves really distract'd, and somewhat alter'd, when the Atmosphere about them is in the least Degree tainted. Diseas'd and morbid Persons, let their Cafe be what it will, alter the particular Air they breathe in, which the fine Scent of a Dog may immediately discover ; for they, no Doubt, enjoy the

Faculty of Smelling, in an almost infinitely greater Degree than human Creatures. 'Tis the Scent by which they find their Homes, or Masters, when lost ; and by their Pofture, when running by themselves, you may discern they trace their Way by it. They are so habituated to the well known Effluvia of the Persons they belong to, that

A when the Owner stops, tho' he is mix'd with an hundred other People, the Dog losing the particular Savour he is us'd to, stops short, yet without turning about to look. Let the Owner approach nearer, the Cur will resume his old Pace, tho' his Eyes were never employ'd to discover his Want. This would almost indicate, that

B we are of as great a Variety of Smells as we are of Features and Complexions. Blood-hounds, and all Sorts of Game Dogs, are too well known for their excellent Noses to need much Illustration. Murderers and Game-killers have been found out by the former, at 20 Miles Distance from the Place where they committed the Fact : And so re-

C tentive are these Organs in them, that a Dog, haying been present at the Murder, upon seeing the Murderer of his Master again 20 Years after, has fallen upon him, and by that Means discover'd him ; of this we have many well attested Stories. A Physician whom I knew, and was very intimate with abroad, had so much Reliance upon this discerning Faculty in his Dog, that, savoring your Readers Presence, whenever he untrus'd a Point, and the Dog only smelt at the Contents he left behind him, and retir'd without tasting, he immediately physick'd himself, as apprehensive his Body was out of Order ; and assured me, several Times, that he had experienced the Verity of this Observation. And 'twas, no Doubt, more by this Sense than his Sight, that

E Argus, Ulysses's Dog, discover'd his Master after so long an Absence—

F *Tho' just expiring on the ground he lay,*

*Him when he saw, he rose, and crawl'd to* [his feet]  
*meet,*  
*'Twas all he could,—and crawl'd, and lick'd*  
*Seiz'd with dumb joy ;—then falling by his*  
*side,*

*Own'd his returning lord, look'd up, and dy'd.*

I think it should be read,—‘ Him when he smelt’—as he may be suppos'd to be very dim-sighted, for he must be near 30 Years old. Why then mayn't we suppose, that on a Person's being disorder'd, and in a bad State of Health, tho' perhaps he has not yet discover'd it himself, he may have tainted the circumjacent Air, sufficiently to distract and annoy the delicate Organs of Smell of a neighbouring Dog, which may occasion uneasy Sensations in the Brute, and

and those Complaints he is wont to make by such expressive Howling. Therefore it may be a Portent, perhaps, of Sicknes to somebody about him; his continuing to howl, and his howling more, of the Increase of the Disease; and tho' I can't find how he is the Prognosticator of Death, yet when he howls almost continually, A somebody must be bad indeed.

A Dog of the pointing Kind, that I brought from Charles-Town in South Carolina, to Edinburgh, in June last, where he dy'd, was by this Sense a remarkable Prognosticator of bad Weather: Whenever I observ'd him prick up his Ears in a lifting Posture, scratching the Deck, and rearing himself up, to look over to Windward, where he would eagerly snuff up the Wind, tho' it was the finest Weather imaginable, I was sure of a succeeding Tempest; and he was grown so useful to us, that whenever we perceived the Fit upon him, we immediately reef'd our Sails, and took in our spare Canvass to prepare for the worst. Other Animals are Prognosticators of Weather too. I never was in a Storm at Sea, but it was foretold by some *natural Philosophers* on board, many Hours before the Gale. Cats and Pigs, for Instance, no Doubt, perceiving, tho' we can't, the Alteration in the Atmosphere, by some particular Effect it has on their Bodies, will run about like wild Things. Puffs will dance up and down the Shrouds, gnaw the Ropes, and divert herself with every Thread that stirs. The Pigs will sport fore and aft, race about, bite one another, and commence perfect Posture-Masters. You may laugh, Sir, but what I tell you is really true, and they get many a Kick for it from the apprehensive Sailor. Poultry on Shipboard, also, before the Approach of windy Weather, I have observ'd to be greatly disturb'd, beat their Wings about their Coops, and droop prodigiously, making a low, mournful Kind of Cackling.

Sharks should seem to have very good Scents, by their following a Vessel many Days wherein was a diseas'd Person; but then I have also observ'd them follow us, in like Manner, when no one has been sick during the whole Voyage. And, no Doubt, the Reason of their keeping Company thus with Ships, is not so much from their being sensible of an approaching Meal upon a dead Body, as to feed upon the Excrements, and other Trash and Filth that is generally hove over-board: Besides, I have feasted heartily on a Shark, which when first open'd, I found had abundance of Sea Ware in his Stomach; this makes me think they are only Fishes of Prey when Necessity preffes them, or some Enc-

B my has driven them from their usual Haunts; and if I remember right, Atkins, or some other Voyager, is of my Opinion.

C More need not be said to support the Probability of Dogs being able to foretel approaching Sicknes and Disease by their exquisite Scent. However, I do assure you, Sir, that I very much condemn the Weakness of those People, who imagine, that a Dog is made the Messenger of Fate to them: That Notion is as ridiculous and absurd as any Thing can possibly be; and let me inform our antiquated soothsaying Sages of both Sexes, that, according to my Hypothesis, any other uncommon Stink, beside the disorder'd human Body, may occasion these uneasy, dreaded Cries from the disturb'd Brute.

D 'Tis impious and profane to the last Degree, to suppose, that the all-wise Creator, upon every trifling Occasion, goes out of his ordinary Way of governing the World, and supernaturally inspires every vile Creature to give Signs and Tokens to the human Race, and that only to a few Individuals, in no Respects rais'd above the rest of the Species, and when, after all, it can answer no wise End or Purpose. What End would these Warnings answere, when given so immediately before Death; they would only serve to terrify and distract the poor Wretches; seeing that, according to my Notion of Things, nothing can be so mean, so despicable, as a Death-Bed Repentance. 'Tis like the Honesty of a Man when arrested, and in Durance for a just Debt, which he then consents to pay, because else he must suffer Imprisonment. These, and an hundred other Fooleries, I'm sensible, with some Persons, are the indubitable and principal Proofs of the Existence of a Divine Being. I pity them much—that they are not capable of gathering enough from the all-wise and beautiful Creation, from Reason and Philosophy, aided by the sacred Evidence of the holy Scriptures, to prove that Existence; but that they must have Recourse to such idle and groundless Fancies, and musty Tales and Fables, which indeed have receiv'd too much Credit in all Ages since the *Aera* of our Redemption, by the mistaken Zeal of so many Champions of the Faith, who have given such Wounds to it by their Credulity, and to Religion in general.

E F The Sagacity of those Dogs that lead the Blind ought to have been touch'd on. It has oftentimes amaz'd me, with what Care and Concern they avoid any Thing that may give their Masters Disturbance; and by their stopping so opportunely, sometimes, one would be apt to think they could even smell the Qualities of one's Mind, and

## 194 LETTER from a Spanish Officer in Chili.

and distinguish Generosity from Inhumanity.

Since I made these Reflections, I recollect a Story, that now no longer surprizes me. A Gentleman, now in Turkey, has a fine Pointer that he very greatly values, and is a constant Attendant on him. Stepping into a publick Assembly three Years ago with this Gentleman, we paid our Compliments to a certain noted Baronet, who has receiv'd so many Wounds in the Cause of *Venus*, that his whole Carcase is a corrupted Mass of Distempers. *Hector* immediately made up to the same Corner of the Assembly, and for two or three Moments, with great Briskness, snuffled about this Hero's Garments, and then with a mortify'd Look, taking two or three Traverses round the Room, hung his Ears, and with his Tail between his Legs, fairly scamper'd down Stairs, notwithstanding the repeated Calls we made after him. As I always regarded the Actions of this Beast as somewhat above common Instinct, for he's a remarkably cunning Creature, this immediately struck me, and I ran down after him, where I found him drinking out of a Gutter that ran from a Pump before the Door; that finisht, he roll'd himself in the Dust two or three Times, gave some Yelps, and quietly laid himself before the Threshold to wait our coming out; nor could all my Intreaties or Menaces get him in again. Is there any Thing surprizing in this? No—the Gentleman was grown such a Stink-pot, that even a Brute could not endure him, and was forc'd to use Methods to get rid of the Hautgout, even after he left him. Indeed, we, more complaisant than honest *Hector*, stood the whole nauseous Perfume, at the Expence of sick'ned Stomachs, to preserve the Appearance of good Manners.

If Persons who have reduc'd themselves to so low an Ebb by their Vices, had any Modesty remaining, they would not pester publick Places with their Company, and endanger the Loss of many a good Cur, whose Nose may not be so complaisant as their Masters. And let me tell them, that a good Dog is of infinitely more worth, and fills up his Rank in the Creation with much greater Grace and Decorum, than such filthy Mongrels as they do, who have forfeited all Right to Humanity, and render'd themselves more despicable than the Beast that perisheth. Shadowy Remains of guilty Pleasure! Relicks of disastrous Debauchery! they but crawl about to the Offence of their fellow Creatures, and when the fatal Sisters, at last, taking Compassion upon the Sufferings of those about them, cut the fine-spun Hair of their Lives, they

drop, and are a bye Word to Posterity.

Dogs of all Kinds are sensible when they encounter such wretched Objects; nay, within these few Days, I have observ'd more than ordinarily their Actions in the Street, and found they have made a large Circuit to avoid some Persons who have look'd as pallid and emaciated as Sir ——, whilst they have pass'd close by those of sanguine, healthy Phyz's.

The Observations I have made in this Paper, may serve, properly improv'd, to very good Use for the learned Body of *W—L—*. For Instance, when a fine Lady feels herself I-don't-know-howish, and applies to her physical Oracle for the Knowledge of an Ailment, which, perhaps, he can't discover to be any Thing but the Spleen; he should always have a long snouted, sharp scented Whelp, of the Lap-Dog Kind, (a Sort the Ladies are very familiar with) in his Chariot, by applying whose Nostrils to the Lady's Mouth, or elsewhere, as Occasion requires, he might discover the Nature of her Complaint by the Agitations of the Beast; which, in Time, by comparing them together in different Persons, might be brought to a real Standard, and discover each different Disorder. No doubt, many an innocent Creature is charg'd with Whimsy and Vapours for Want of some such infallible Method to inspect them in the first Stages of Illness. If that learned Society should think the Scheme likely to be of Benefit to themselves, or their Patients, I'll oblige them with more Discoveries in this Canine Instrument.

CYNICUS.

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We thought proper to insert the following Account and Letter, as it relates to some Persons so often mention'd in the Voyage to the South Seas; of which we have given a large Abstract in our Magazines for several Months in 1743 and 1744.

A Gentleman lately arriv'd from the Southern Parts of the Spanish America, from whence he had the good Fortune to make his Escape, has brought an Account of an uncommon Instance of Generosity shewn by a Spanish Officer to some English Officers now Prisoners at Chili; and the following Letter is a literal Translation from the Original in Spanish, which this Gentleman receiv'd just before his Escape from Cordova.

SIR,

Four English Prisoners arriv'd at this Place about a Month ago, viz. Capt. David Clegg, Thomas Hamilton, Lieutenant of Marines,

ates, John Byron, and Alexander Campbell, Midshipmen, all belonging to the Ship *Wager*, of Admiral Anson's Squadron, which was lost on this Side of Cape Horn, near two Years since. After they had travelled 14 Months thro' the Country of the wild Indians, where they underwent innumerable Hardships and Dangers, without any Subsistence but what their Fire-Arms supplied them with (which consisted chiefly of an amphibious Creature call'd a Seal) they had the good Fortune to meet with some of the Natives of Chili, who conducted them thither, where being made Prisoners by the Spaniards, they were soon after carried in a Man of War, of Admiral Pizarro's Squadron, to Valparaiso, the chief Port of this Kingdom, and convey'd here by Order of the President, who gave them a kind Reception, allowing them 18 Ryals a Day for their whole Maintenance, and the Liberty of the City upon their Parole, with a general Invitation to his Table. But this Allowance not being sufficient to provide them with new Cloaths, and they being ashamed to appear in those they had on, which hardly cover'd their Nakedness, being the same they had wore ever since the Ship was lost, they confin'd themselves at home, and passed several Days in this Manner without any Persons offering to succour them. As soon as I knew of their unhappy Condition, I went to their House, and offer'd them as far as the Sum of 2000 Dollars; but these Gentlemen, notwithstanding my pressing Instances, would not receive more than 600, and even that upon no other Condition than my accepting their Draught for this Sum upon the English Consul at Lisbon, tho' I do assure you, that my View was purely to relieve them in their Distress, without any Thought or Intention of ever being repaid. I hope this may convince you, that tho' you have suffer'd among my Countrymen, we are not all such implacable Enemies to the English; for I must tell you, that I have been chiefly induced to serve these Gentlemen because they are of your Nation, which I hope you will look upon as a further Proof of my Friendship to you. I am, Sir,

Your most faithful Friend and Servant,  
Manuel de Guitor.

This Gentleman is of a considerable Family in Navarre, in Old Spain, a Knight of Malta, and first Lieutenant of Admiral Pizarro, in whose Company he went by Land from Buenos Ayres to Chili, and arrived there a short Time before the said Prisoners.

*Westminster Journal*, April 20. No 177.

PROPOSAL for a certain POLITICAL DIVORCE.

WHEN Interests are not at all compatible, and Inclinations directly opposite, a Separation is the best Thing that can take Place. I speak this in general, because it is equally true with regard to Individuals and to Communities.

A Horse may be very troublesome to a Lion, if the Cunning and Diligence of a Keeper be added to his own natural Strength. It would be grievous, therefore, in Case of such Partiality, to let them run together; and if that Grievance was imposed on the generous Savage, I should not at all wonder if he made use of his Claws and Fangs, in order to drive away or punish his Adversary.

Could two Persons live peaceably under the same Roof, if the Landlord should convert all the Rent paid by the one to the Use of the other, merely to encourage him to insult his Neighbour? In this Case the injured Party could no more bear with Patience his Fellow Inmate, than an indulgent Wife, who brought a good Fortune, could endure to see that Fortune wasted away upon a necessitous, craving Baggage of a Mistress.

We read of two Nations in North America, the Iroquois and the Illinois, who, from a natural Enmity, propagated from Father to Son, march frequently some hundred of Miles only to destroy one another. Tho' they have not among them the Use of Letters, and can, therefore, give us no perfect Account of the Rise of this Enmity, we may, without Scruple, ascribe it to some ill Usage received formerly on one Side. And how happily do we think these Nations would live under the same Sovereign, if all his Favour, and as much as possible of his Residence, was given to the least considerable?

Nay, supposing it not the least considerable, but that the neglected Nation had only before been independent, and under a Prince of its own: Great would be the Struggles and Heart-burnings of such a Nation, while a Sense of their former Independence remained, in order to throw off the foreign Yoke, or make the distant Sovereign more properly their own. Portugal, no Doubt, is, in respect of the United Kingdoms of Spain, but of small Force; and yet, when, upon the Extinction of their ancient Royal Race, the Portuguese became subject to the Kings of the House of Austria, we find them never satisfy'd under

under the Viceroy's, and, at last, by one vigorous Effort, asserting their ancient Rights, and putting themselves under a Prince of their own, in the Person of the Duke of Braganza.

And tho', to judge from Similitude of Climate, Language, Manners, and Religion, one would think that no two Nations should be so much alike as the *Spaniards* and the *Portuguese*; it is certain that no two People do more sincerely hate each other upon the Continent of Europe. Just the same it is with the *Lorrainers* and the *French*, who are now under one Government: Which makes me pretty confident, that if the former could get any considerable Support, they would, notwithstanding the Power of the latter, endeavour again to have their own Dukes. A *Lorrainer* hates a *Frenchman* as much as a *Portuguese* does a *Spaniard*, and from much the same Motive, because he fears the Effect of his Usurpation and Tyranny.

Indeed it is possible, in a long Course of Years, for rival Nations, whom distinct Liberties and Rights formerly kept at Variance, to be so sunk under the same Slavery as to forget their ancient Animosities, and grow one dutiful Community of Wretches. Thus the *Norman*, *Breton*, and *Burgundian* Nations are now lost in that of the *French*, which, as *Aaron's Rod* did by the Rods of the Magicians, has swallow'd them up one after another. But this was for want of a timely Separation, a timely Assertion of their respective Independencies, after Conquest, Gift, Sale, or Succession, had unluckily jumbled them together.

I would not be so despondent as to think that the Name of *Englishman*, a Name that for many Centuries has been rever'd, will ever be entirely lost in that of *Hanoverian*. We have lately had, in a small Instance, a Specimen of that Pride and Spirit, which will not easily suffer here a lower Distinction to swallow up a higher. The Surgeons of *London*, an improved Body, could not bear to see their Name drag heavily on at the A—e of that of the *Barbers*, and in Danger, by Degrees, of being melted into it: They have therefore, while their Charter and Cause of Incorporation were yet remaining, sued out a Kind of legal Divorce from their unworthy Yokemates, whose Razors, at this Time of Day, have no Right or Pretence to rank with the Lancets. (See p. 150.) But the Surgeons, notwithstanding their Right, would hardly have been able to effect this without very good Friends, as well as very good Reasons to affix: Both which might be wanting to an enslaved Nation, which, thro' mere political Indolence, had crouch'd under the

Yoke of Fellow-Servitude with a more favour'd, tho' less considerable People.

While we retain our Name therefore, a pretty quick Sense of the Privileges and Liberties annexed to that Name, and somewhat of the same Spirit that formerly acquired and maintain'd them, I should think it advisable to remove all future Danger by following the Practice of the Surgeons, and getting a Divorce, by Act of Parliament, between *Great Britain* and *Hanover*; that they may never, after his present most gracious Majesty (whose Right of Possession it would be unjust to invade) be under the same Sovereign, but as absolutely divided in Government and Property as they are in Interest: And this, in order to prevent those Heart-burnings and Jealousies, which we know, by too fatal Experience, will always arise in the Breasts of *Britons* upon every Appearance of foreign Partiality.

I am the more bold to avow this Plan, because I am informed it has entered into other Heads besides mine, and that it would not want Friends in the proper Place, if any Patriot there had the glorious Resolution to move it. We have not liv'd to see it become Treason to write for the Conservation of our own Independency; and the Way I have mention'd, in my humble Opinion, is the only Way to prevent such a Crime for ever. The Neglect of it, perhaps to the next Generation only, may make it impossible to effect, dangerous to attempt.

For tho' *Hanover* be not yet sufficient to domineer it over *Britain*; if she goes on encroaching according to her Efforts, and drawing after her all that Strength and Influence which ought to act only in Defence of our own Trade and Honour, can we tell how soon she may presume herself in Possession of this Sufficiency? Should other *Bronens* and *Verdens* be added for the Enlargement of this favourite State, till at last the common Sovereign should think it the most desirable Part of his Dominions, and make it the Place of his ordinary Residence; what could then secure us from becoming a mere Money Province, a Conduit to supply the Demands not of the Prince only, but a Succession of rapacious Viceroy's?

Perhaps we have not, in immediate Prospect, any one Reason for these Apprehensions. Perhaps the princely Virtues, that now shine before us, deprive us of even the least Suspicion. But what then? A free People should never think the Bulwarks of their Liberty too many and strong, nor leave that to Royal Generosity, which themselves have a Power of providing for by Law. When any such People have forgot

got these Maxims, their Freedom has had but a very short Time to survive.

' But *Hanover*, it will be said, is an Inheritance, and descends by as good Right as any Freehold Estate. To cut off the Intail-is to wrong the Heir, and consequently unjust.'—What! if this Inheritance be incompatible with one abundantly more considerable? If by this Step a much more noble Intail be confirmed and ratified to Posterity? If an Heir should think otherwise, he would still have his Option; it not being proposed to confine him to one, but to restrain him from holding both.

' Electoral Estates, it may be added, are by the Laws of the Empire unalienable and indivisible.'—Not if the Parties are consenting to the Alienation, which in this Case I would presume, and it be made to some other Branch of the same Family, which I should also think most reasonable. The Crowns of *Great Britain* and *Ireland* are surely no such contemptible Present, that such a Renunciation to secure them should be look'd upon as any great Sacrifice. If it was, we need not doubt but the other high Party, to be provided for by this Separation, and who need not be here mentioned, would readily accept the Alternative. As to Precedents, the *Upper Palatinate*, no longer ago than the last Century, was alienated from the Elector *Palatine*, and given to the Duke of *Bavaria*; and the *Austrian* Princes themselves, so tenacious as they were of Property, gave away *Lusatia* from the Electoral Crown of *Bohemia* to the Duke of *Saxony*.

' But, after all, why this Aversion for a People to whom we are so nearly related? Since it is very probable that our brave *Saxon* Ancestors came out of the Country between the *Elbe* and the *Wefer*, now the Electoral Dominions of *Hanover*.'—Very well: But if they came from thence, they did not think, after they had got Footing here, of returning thither, much less of subjecting the Country they had been called to under that from which they had wandered. Their Princes who reigned here were content with *English* Sovereignty, and did not, in partial Affection to the Spot they came from, endeavour to extend and enrich that, by exhausting and impoverishing this.

It is not Enmity to any particular Nation, but a Dread of foreign Usurpations in general, under any Colour or Pretence whatever, that has been always the darling Passion of *Englishmen*. This made the *Saxons* at first odious to the *Britons*, till the former increased and became the Majority of the People. This rendered the *Danes* terrible to the *Saxons*, and at last procured an entire Expulsion of those new Tyrants,

The *Norman* Tyranny, equally detestable with either, grew familiar only by long Continuance; and the Edge of it was gradually worn away by the old *Saxon* Spirit of Freedom, till at last, in the Reign of King *John*, a formal Declaration and Restitution was extorted of all those Rights, which had been gradually usurp'd by the Crown. In a Word, under the Reigns of those *Plantagenets*, who had the largest Possessions in *France*, we complained the most of *French* Manners and *French* Influence at the Court.

Queen *Mary*, in the *Lois* of *Calais*, saw an End to the *English* Dominion on the Continent of *France*, and, tho' she was so weak as to lament that *Lois*, the Beginning of an Opportunity to make her People more compleatly happy. Her Sister *Elizabeth*, not blinded with Bigotry, distinguish'd this Oppottunity, and embraced it: And it is most remarkable of this greatest of our Monarchs, that she was the first of many who had been content to rule within our own Coasts. A most indisputable Instance, that foreign Dominions, on the Continent of *Europe*, can by no Means contribute to the Glory of an *English* Prince!

*Elizabeth* indeed, by employing well her Fleets, became Mistress of the Ocean, because she saw where lay our natural Advantage. She began Colonies in *America*, and extended the Commerce of her Subjects to all the Parts of the Globe: But such an Aversion had she to Dominion near home, which she knew must involve her in perpetual Wars, that she absolutely refused the Sovereignty of the *Dutch*, tho' she thought it worth while to protect that rising Republick, in order to render it independent.

James I. brought with him an Accession of Dominion, and with it new Provocation to the *English*, who were grieved in his Reign at the Preference given to the *Scots*: But these were Fellow-Subjects upon the same Island, and the Union has now happily made them one Nation with us, which distinguishes this Case from all the former. It was otherwise upon the Revolution, when the Stadholdership held by the same Prince who became King of *England*, and his manifest Partiality to *Dutchmen*, made the very Name of *Dutchman* almost as grievous as had been formerly that of *Lord Dane*. It is a well-founded Opinion that this Event, to balance its other glorious Consequences, involv'd us in two ruinous Land Wars, and brought upon us our almost immense national Debt.

More need not be said, to demonst ate that a King of *England*, in order to reign in the Hearts of his People, ought to disengage himself, as much as possible, from all foreign Connections on the Continent of *Europe*.

## 198 CLOE'S RESOLVES. Set by DR. GREENE.

As Cloe on flowers reclin'd o'er the stream, She sigh'd to the breeze, and made

Collin her theme : Tho' pleasant the stream, and tho' cooling the breeze, And the

flowers tho' fragrant, she panted for ease. And the flowers tho' fragrant, she

panted for ease.

2.  
The stream it was fickle, and hasted a-way ; [would stay :  
It kiss'd the sweet banks, but no longer  
Tho' beauteous, inconstant, and faithleis tho' fair ;  
Ah ! Collin, look in and behold thy self there.

3.  
The breeze, that so sweet on her bosom did play, [day :  
Now rose to a tempest, and darken'd the As soft as the breeze, and as loud as the wind, [kind.  
Such Collin when angry, and Collin when

4.  
The flowers, when gather'd, so beauteous and sweet, [feet :  
Now fade on her bosom, and die at her As fair in their bloom, and as foul in decay,  
Such Collin when present, and Collin away.

5.  
In rage and despair from the ground she arose, [throws :  
And from her the flowers, so faded, she She weeps in the fiream, and she sigh'd to the wind, [mind.  
And resolves to drive Collin quite out of her But

6.

But what her resolves? When her Collin  
appear'd, [was heard:  
The stream it stood still, and no tempest

The flowers recover'd their beautiful hue;  
She found he was kind, and believ'd he  
was true.

*Part of the SEVENTH ODE of the first  
Book of HORACE translated.*

*Albus ut obscuro deterget nubila caelo  
Saepè notus, &c.*

A S breezes from the southern main  
Disperse the clouds, and cleanse the  
air,  
Nor always bring descending rain,  
But sometimes settled calm and fair;  
So, Plancus, with the grape's soft juice  
Should you the toils of life dispel,  
Whether the glitt'ring camp you chuse,  
Or at your shady Tibur dwell.  
When Tucer from his father fled,  
His native land, and gods forsook,  
He crown'd with poplar-wreaths his head,  
And in his hand the goblet took;  
And come, said he, my noble friends,  
Where fortune leads, we'll boldly on;  
Fortune will make us full amends  
For all that Telamon has done.

'Tis Tucer leads, let none despair;  
The destin'd spot before us lies,  
Where great Apoll's priests declare,  
Another Salamis shall rise.

Then wisely snatch the precious now,  
We've oft endur'd severer sorrow;  
Let wine to-day unbend each brow,  
And hie again for sea to-morrow.

#### F R I E N D S H I P .

*To the Rev. Mr. J——N OL——G.*

S Omething, metho't, inspir'd my breast,  
And bid my spirits rove;  
I rang'd the scenes of earth for rest,  
And sought it first in love.  
I pass'd each moment of the day  
With the bewitching fair,  
I sung, I danc'd, and talk'd as they,  
Yet found no bliss was there.  
Grandeur, ambition, sure, I cry'd,  
My largest hopes will fill;  
Then honour's slippery paths I try'd,  
But found it empty still.  
Perhaps the sons of Bacchus find,  
Amidst their jovial bowls,  
Pleasures adequate to their mind,  
The only bliss of souls.  
I join'd the brisk carousing crew,  
And took the sparkling glass,  
Yet this I found would never do,  
'Twas vanity, alas!

Riches, I said, and shining gold,  
Are more substantial joys,  
But when ten thousand pounds I'd told,  
'Twas nought but glittering toys.  
Next I with most prodigious pains  
Trac'd learning's thorny ways;  
Try'd musick's soft enchanting strains,  
Yet found no solid peace.  
Tir'd with a search thus far in vain,  
I wish'd to give it o'er;  
Yet loth to stop, embark'd again,  
And rov'd for bliss once more.  
*Friendship*, metho't the very name  
Declar'd this was the thing;  
My spirits burst into a flame,  
My soul began to sing.  
This is the band, the sacred tie,  
By which all beings move;  
Even kindred souls above the sky  
Are join'd by nought but love.  
Descend, celestial dove! descend,  
And teach me where to find  
Some generous, sweet, good-natur'd friend,  
To me and virtue kind.  
'Twas once, indeed, my happy lot  
This blessing to have known;  
But now I fear 'tis all forgot,  
And friendship is quite flown:  
Adieu! thou dearest name, adieu!  
Farewel, O sacred rite!  
While at a distance thee I view,  
I'm ravish'd with the sight.  
But distant views inflame my breast,  
And make me long the more,  
To be but as compleatly blest,  
As I have been before.  
O let me not for ever then  
A distant bliss pursue!  
But make me happy yet again  
In friendship, and in you.

*w. A.*

#### HORACE, BOOK I. ODE 34th, imitated.

I.

*I*f some propitious power [to grant,  
Should swear my wish, my utmost wish  
O say, what blessings should he shower  
Upon my want?

2.

*Gay titles charm not me;  
Nor the vain breath of popular applause;  
No crimes have made me wish to be  
Above the laws:  
I ask not yon proud tower,  
Nor the vast regions we from thence behold;  
I envy not the monarch's power,  
Nor pray for gold:*

D d 2

Let

4.

Let wealth be *Marlborough's* heirs,  
Let *Gallia* boast her guilty conquests won,  
And let the merchant's hopes and fears  
Be all his own :

5.

I would contented live,  
With humble plenty blest, which ne'er can  
cloy ;  
And what indulgent heaven should give,  
With thanks enjoy.

6.

Let me, though bent with age,  
Preserve my reason to my latest breath ;  
And then may innocence assuage  
The dread of death.

## A SONG or HYMN to LIBERTY.

1.

**H**AIL heaven-born fair,  
Who easest life from misery,  
And mak'st it worth our care ;  
My constant vows are all address to thee,  
Thou guardian goddess liberty !

2.

Let other swains  
Carve plaintive sonnets on each tree,  
Lamenting love-sick pains ;  
But let my nobler verse be ever free  
To sing the charms of liberty.

3.

Should civil broil,  
Or foreign force, to slavery  
Subdue my native soil ;  
My native soil would have no charms for me,  
Without thy presence, liberty.

4.

Birth, titles, wealth,  
The trappings of prosperity,  
Soft peace, nor smiling health,  
Nor love itself can yield felicity,  
Without the joys of liberty.

5.

Should she remove  
To Scythia, China, Tartary,  
Or 'mongst rude Indians rove ;  
To frozen coasts, to burning sands I'd fly  
In search of lovely liberty.

6.

The sultry waste  
With far more temperate climes might  
In happiness, so grac'd ;  
The sun in Scythia with a milder sky  
Would smile on thee, sweet liberty.

7.

Riches, adieu !  
Instructed by philosophy  
I'll freely part with you,  
Nor sigh for blessings which the gods deny,  
Whilst they indulge me liberty.

\* She had been blind for some time.  
Quire, aged 14.

## On Miss JOLLIFF.

BENEATH lies bury'd innocence and  
youth ;  
You call it flatt'ry ; but I say 'tis truth :  
Early to wean her from this world of clay,  
Kind heav'n in mercy took her flight a-  
way \*,  
Put by degrees a period to her pain ;  
And ev'ry tender tear is shed in vain.

H. PRICE.

We desire our Correspondent to favour us  
with another Copy of Lord Audley's Epitaph ;  
that which be sent having been accidentally  
mislaid,

To Mr. SOUTH COT HALLET, on his  
BIRTH-DAY : The following Verses are  
bumbly inscrib'd, by his loving School-  
fellow †, on the 30th of October, 1744.

WHILST Cibber's Muse on this distin-  
guish'd day,  
Tunes to glad harmony his pompous lay ;  
Vouchsafe, dear youth, with candour to  
peruse

The social labour of our artless Muse :  
A Muse which means to celebrate your birth,  
And consecrate this day to harmless mirth :  
Auspicious day ! for whilst to thee we bring  
Our friendly lays, we're loyal to our king ;  
Long may he hold his regal sway below,  
Long may you live, your gratitude to show ;  
Let no intruding cares admission find  
To cloud our joys, or discompose our mind :  
Whilst we with pleasures, innocent and gay,  
Amuse the circling hours, and crown the  
day.

May all the powers above your actions guide,  
And guardian angels o'er your life preside :  
With noble science may your mind be  
fraught ;

Such as by Homer, or by Virgil taught :  
May you, assisted by the tuneful Nine,  
A second Pope, or artful Dryden shine :  
Or if diffusive prose delights you more,  
Be you again what Tully was before.  
'bove all, may you the path of virtue trace ;  
And as you grow in years, so grow in grace.

## To FIDELO.

Rectius vives, Licini, neque altum  
Semper urgendo ; neque, dum procellas  
Cautus horrescit, nimium premendo  
Littus iniquum. HOR.

AH ! my Fidelio, is thy soul thus tun'd  
To earthly joy, and hast thou ne'er a  
string

Stretcht

† Mr. John Sleep, near Honiton in Devon-

Stretcht to the notes of mournful melody ?  
True, nature favours thy adventurous way,  
Thy happy track o'er earth's tempestuous  
sea : [and tide,  
Smooth glides thy bark with labouring wind  
No roaring winds rear up the angry waves ;  
No ragged rocks, that threaten watry  
deaths,

And fill the mind with agonizing pain,  
Disturb thy passage o'er this dangerous deep :  
But ocean wears a smooth and smiling face,  
While the fell main, perhaps, entombs thy  
friend. [arise,

But, my dear friend, soon may a storm  
Soon may the winds force up the wilder  
waves

In liquid mountains, and thy slender bark  
Dance on the trembling tops, high as the  
heavens ; [plunge !  
How deep, how dreadful, next, the fatal  
Let not thy heart, then, center here below,  
Nor hope for lasting bliss beneath the skies :  
Wing thy best thoughts to yon bright world  
above ;

Thence they descended, thither let them  
fear, [love,  
To souls, like thine, fir'd with immortal  
To worlds of unknown bliss, celestial joys,  
Where my *Fidelio* quickly shall ascend,  
And aid the notes of the celestial throng.  
Methinks, I see *Fidelio* stretch his wing  
Quick for his flight. Fly months and years  
away, [bounds,  
Fleet as his thoughts, that start beyond the  
The narrow limits, of this point of time,  
Ingulf'd and lost in vast eternity.

And may I meet thee in that happy land !  
Sure, I shall know thee, if that souls un-  
cloth'd

Of mortal flesh, deckt in diviner robes,  
Refin'd and chang'd, immortaliz'd by God,  
Among themselves are known, as sure they  
are.

There may we dwell in everlasting bliss.

### FIDELIA Dying.

SWEET as the blushes of the rising day,  
*Fidelia* slept, and innocent  
As *Eve*, when first in paradise she lay ;  
In visions her last moments spent ;  
And from her lids the sliding crystals stole,  
Bright as her own fair eyes, and spotless as  
her soul.

With trembling hand the curtain's veil I  
drew,  
And wak'd the lovely sleeping maid ;  
With outstretch'd arms she to my bosom  
flew,  
And thus the dying virgin said ;

Ah friend ! ah love ! ah innocence accus'd,  
By ev'ry spiteful tongue, and ev'ry brute  
abus'd.

How happy are the souls, who live above,  
In everlasting peace and love !

Against their rest no jealous heads prevail ;  
But still with new delight they sail  
On the vast ocean of eternity,  
Pleas'd in their blissful state, as I, my life,  
in thee !

Bet death now twines about my yielding  
heart,

Kind death the certain cure of woes,  
Whose icy hands shall all our fears com-  
pose,

But *Strephon* from *Fidelia* part :  
Yet when its fleeting killing pangs are past,  
Our loves divinely rais'd, eternally shall last.

In vain, alas ! I hop'd for joys in vain ;  
My weary'd foul, with woes opprest,  
Flies, from the hated center of its pain,  
To the kind refuge of thy breast.

She spoke, and paus'd, then figh'd, and  
fainting cry'd ; [fainting, dy'd.  
I come, my dear, I come ! and fighing,

*Another Version of the Latin Distich in our  
last, on the one-ey'd Mother and Son. (See  
p. 149.)*

SWEET boy, one eye lost, give your  
parent the other, [ther.  
So you shall be *Cupid*, and *Venus* your mo-

The DIALOGUE between HORACE and  
LYDY.

HORACE.

WHILE I possess'd your willing heart,  
And none cou'd claim a better part,  
Or fondly touch your snowy breast,  
No monarch then was half so blest.

LYDY.

While me you lov'd with equal flame,  
Nor *Chloe* a more favourite name ;  
*Lydy* was then of great renown,  
And I a happier *Hlia* shone.

HORACE.

Me *Chloe* loves, and wins my soul,  
Her voice and lyre my passions rule ;  
For whom I wou'd my life resign,  
If fate wou'd save her life for mine.

LYDY.

Young *Calais* burns with fierce desire,  
Our bosoms glow with mutual fire ;  
For him a double death I'd bear,  
If fate his dearer life wou'd spare.

HORACE.

What if our love return again,  
And join us in a lasting chain ;  
If fairer *Chloe* be forsook,  
And *Lydy* into favour took ?

LYDY.

Tho' brighter than a star he be,  
You light as air, or rough as sea ;  
To inconstant you I'd yield my charms,  
And live and die within your arms.

[Damon and Aminta in our next.]

P—R.



# THE Monthly Chronologer.



**N** March 26, came on, at the Assizes at *Naas*, in *Ireland*, before the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron *Beres*, the Trial of the Right Hon. the Earl of *Anglesea*, Mr. *John Jam*, and Mr. *Lacy*, upon an Indictment for Conspiracy against *James Anneley*, Esq; Some Affidavits were produced, in order to put off the Trial; but the Court being of Opinion that there was not sufficient Cause, the Trial came on, and they were all acquitted. *Mrs. Heath*, an Evidence for the said Earl in the late famous Trial, (of which we gave our Readers a large Abstract in our Magazines for last Year,) had been, some Time before, try'd for Perjury, and acquitted.

By an Account from *Dublin*, the said Earl, &c. were not tried, but discharged for Want of Prosecution.

*Newcastle*, March 30. A Gentleman in this Neighbourhood having been lately at *Edinburgh*, and hearing of *Glimmerton's Cave* \*, his Curiosity mov'd him to go and see it, where he found cut on the Face of the Rock the following Inscription:

Upon earth thrives villany and woe,  
Happines and I do dwell below;  
Mine hands have hew'd this rock into a cell,  
Where free from din of life I safely dwell;  
On *Jacob's* pillow I nightly lay my head,  
My house when living, and my grave when  
dead.  
And when I'm dead, write this upon my  
tomb;  
*I liv'd and dy'd within my mother's womb.*

**WEDNESDAY, April 3.**

An Express arrived at the Admiralty-Office, with the agreeable News, that Vice-Admiral *Martin* had taken five French Prizes, and sent them into *Plymouth* the 1st Instant, under Convoy of the Prince's *Louisa* Man of War. All these Prizes were homeward-bound from *Martinico*, and were taken the 26th of March.

**THURSDAY, 4.**

By Letters from *Nottinghamshire*, we were informed, that on this Day, his Grace the Duke of *Kingston's* fine Seat, called *Thorpe*, in *Sherwood Forest*, was burnt down. The Fire broke out about three o'Clock in the Afternoon, in a Room ad-

joining to the Library, and burnt so furiously, that notwithstanding the utmost Assistance, nothing was saved excepting his Grace's Writings, Plate, and a small Part of the best Furniture. The Day before this unhappy Accident was the Duke's Birth-Day, which had been celebrated there by most of the People of Distinction in that Neighbourhood. This is the second Time that this House has undergone the same Fate within about fifty Years.

*William Pitt*, Esq; Member for *Old Sarum*, resigned, about this Time, his Place of Groom of the Bed-Chamber to his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*.

**FRIDAY, 5.**

This Morning his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* set out for *Flanders*, to take upon him the Command of the Army thers. (See p. 151.)

**SATURDAY, 6.**

Several Persons were taken into Custody for selling obscene Books and Pictures, and the Attorney General is order'd to prosecute them.

**MONDAY, 15.**

The Anniversary of the Birth of his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* was celebrated, when he enter'd into the 25th Year of his Age.

**THURSDAY, 18.**

The Hon. House of Commons, and *Arthur Onslow*, Esq; the Speaker, went to St. James's with their Address to his Majesty, that the two Admirals, (*Matthews* and *Leflock*) and several Captains and Lieutenants of the Fleet in the *Mediterranean*, when the Engagement between the English and combin'd Fleets happen'd, may be speedily tried by a Court Martial; to which his Majesty return'd the following Answer:

Gentlemen,

*I will give proper Orders for the speedy and effectual holding of Courts Martial, according to your Desire. I am sensible how much depends upon preserving an exact Discipline in the Fleet, and of the Necessity there is of bringing to Justice such as have failed in their Duty on this important Occasion.*

**FRIDAY, 19.**

The Chevalier de *Champigny*, Minister from the Elector of *Cologn*, receiv'd by an Express the News of an Accommodation being concluded at *Fueffen*, the 20th Instant,

\* *This is a solid Rock below Ground, the Curiousness of which has occasioned many to view it, being so neatly dug, and every Way convenient for a Family, in which there is at present one living.*

**N. S.**

N. S. between the Houses of *Austria* and *Bavaria*.

His Majesty's Ship the *Anglesea*, of 40 Guns, Capt. *Elton*, was taken, some Time ago, after a smart Engagement, by the *Apollo*, a French Ship of 54 Guns and 500 Men, and carried into *Brest*. Capt. *Elton* and his First Lieutenant were kill'd, and sixty of the Crew kill'd and wounded, before the *Anglesea* was taken, who had but 200 Men in the whole on board.

*Copy of a Letter from the Lords of the Admiralty to the Commissioners of the Navy.*

#### GENTLEMEN,

His Majesty having been pleased in Council to sign an Order, desiring and directing us to sign a Bill on you, for paying unto Sir *Andrew Fountain*, Knt. Warden of his Majesty's Mint, the Sum of 100*l.* for enabling him to provide a Medal and Chain of that Value for *Richard Hornby*, Master of the Ship *Wrightson and Isabella*, as a Reward to him for his good Service, in not only defending the said Ship, whose Crew consisted of but five Men and three Boys, from a French Privateer of 75 Men, but also by firing a Shot in the Stern of the Privateer, whereby she blew up, and all her Crew perished; and as an Encouragement to others under the like Circumstances, to exert themselves in the Defence of their Ships, and the Destruction of the Enemy; and you are likewise to pay a Bounty of 5*l.* to each of the five Men, and 40*s.* to each of the three Boys belonging to the said Ship.

*We are, &c.*

The Master and Crew of the said Ship *Wrightson and Isabella* are, *Richard Hornby*, Master; *John Wardell*, Mate; *William Oldman*, *Michael Wilson*, *Robert Wilson*, and *James Dyer*, Sailors; and *Robert Hull*, *Thomas Narborough*, and *Francis Stokell*, Boys.

#### SATURDAY, 20.

Upon the Lord *Baltimore*'s Resignation, there was a new Commission for Lords of the Admiralty, who now stand thus.

*John Duke of Bedford*,  
*John Earl of Sandwich*,  
*Lord Archibald Hamilton*,  
*Lord Vere Beauclerk*,  
*George Anson*, Esq;  
*George Greenville*, Esq;  
*Henry Legge*, Esq;

*See an Account of the Lord High Admirals, and Commissioners for executing that Office since the Year 1673, in our Magazine for Jan. last.*

#### TUESDAY, 23.

Mr. Alderman *Pennant*, one of the present Sheriffs, gave 100*l.* to each of the following Hospitals, viz. *Christ's*, *Bridewell*, *St. Thomas's*, and the *Foundling*; and to the

*London Workhouse* 50*l.* which, all together, is about the Sum usually expended for a Sheriff's Feast. He gave also, some Time ago, 100*l.* to *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*.

#### WEDNESDAY, 24.

His Majesty held a Chapter of the Garter at St. James's, to which all the Knights Companions of that Order, now in Town, were summon'd, when the Duke of *Saxe-Weissenfels*, General of the Saxon Army, was elected a Knight of that Most Noble Order, in the Room of the Earl of *Wilmington*, deceas'd.

#### LIST OF FLAG OFFICERS of the British Navy. April 24, 1745.

*Sir John Norris*, Knt. Admiral of the Fleet, or Red Division.

*Thomas Matthews*, Esq; { Admirals of the  
*Edward Vernon*, Esq; { White.  
*Nicholas Haddock*, Esq; { Admirals of the  
*Sir Chaloner Ogle*, Bart. { Blue.

*James Stuart*, Esq; { Vice - Admirals  
*Thomas Darvers*, Esq; { of the Red.  
*Hon. Geo. Clinton*, Esq; {

*William Rowley*, Esq; { Vice - Admirals  
*William Martin*, Esq; { of the White.  
*Isaac Townshend*, Esq; { Vice - Admirals  
*Henry Medley*, Esq; { of the Blue.

*Right Hon. Lord Vere Beauclerk*, Rear Admiral of the Red.

*George Anson*, Esq; Rear Admiral of the White.

*Peregrine Mayne*, Esq; Rear Admiral of the Blue.

*Richard Leflock*, Esq; a Vice Admiral of the White, now under Suspension.

Of these, we hear, the Admirals *Vernon*, *Lord Vere Beauclerk*, *Anson*, and *Mayne*, are to be of the so much expected Court-Martial.

#### FRIDAY, 26.

Eight Malefactors receiv'd Sentence of Death at the *Old Baily*, viz. *Mary Cut-and-come-again*, *Hester Fowler*, *Stephen Parsons*, *Edward Ryan*, *George Norton*, and *Lattice Lynn*, for divers Thefts and Robberies; *Edmund Gilbert*, a Weaver, for the Murder of his Apprentice, and *Samuel Keep* for Sheep-stealing.

#### MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

*JOHN Rowlls*, Esq; an eminent Brewer at *Kingston*, to *Miss Curtis*.—*Rt. Rev. Dr. Cox*, Lord Bishop of *Ossory* in *Ireland*, to *Miss O'Brien*.—*Mr. Oliver*, a wealthy Hemp and Pitch Merchant in *Rotherhithe*, to *Miss Amelia-Maria-Anne Craddock*.—*Capt. Southwell*, formerly Commander of the *Leeside Man of War*, to *Miss Sally Mettins*.—*John Damer*, Esq; of *Soho-Square*, to *Miss Rust*, of *Friar-Street*.—*Christopher Lee*, of *Grays in Essex*, Esq; to *Miss Sally Hatfield*.

*Hatfield*.—*Thomas Waters*, Esq; of *Hayes* in *Essex*, to *Miss Lydia Smith*.—*Lady Broughton Delves*, Relict of the late *Sir Brian Broughton Delves*, Bart. who died about six Months ago, safely deliver'd of a Son.—The Lady of the Right Hon. the Lord *Gowran*, of a Son.

## DEATHS.

*Lady Humfreys*, Relict of the late *Sir Orlando Humfreys*, of *Jenkins* in *Essex*, Bart.—*Mr. Ezekiel Hope*, a wealthy Farmer of *Cranbourn* in *Kent*, aged 104.—*Rt. Hon. William Gordon*, Earl of *Aberdeen*, at *Edinburgh*; succeeded by his eldest Son *George Lord Haddo*, now Earl of *Aberdeen*.—*John Buck*, Esq; Memb. of Parl. for *Taunton*.—*Mr. Chillingworth*, a wealthy Merchant of *London*.—*John Laroche*, Esq; Father of *John Laroche*, Esq; Memb. of Parl. for *Bodmin*, in *Cornwall*: He was formerly a Gentleman of the Bed-chamber to Prince *George of Denmark*.—*Hon. Sir Edward Crofton*, Bart. in *Ireland*.—*Joseph Nicholson*, Esq; formerly an eminent Brewer in *Thames-Street*, said to be the greatest in the Kingdom, and to have died worth above 150,000*l.*.—*Rt. Hon. Elizabeth*, Countess Dowager of *Winchelsea*, aged about 90.—*Rt. Hon. the Lord Hawkesbury*, Baron of *Hawkesbury*, aged 70. He was a Voluntier with *K. William* at the Siege of *Namur*, was twice dangerously wounded, and for his Bravery was prefer'd to a Colonel's Commission. He serv'd in both Houses of Parliament near 50 Years.—*Francis Cutte*, Esq; one of his Majesty's Council learned in the Law.—*Richard Maxwell*, Esq; at *Rochester*, in the Commission of the Peace for *Surrey*.—*Rev. Dr. Freind*.—*Mr. Joseph Gaylard*, a very eminent Grocer at *Billinggate*.—*Rt. Hon. Henry Howard*, Earl of *Suffolk*.—*Rev. Mr. Bowes*, Rector of *Easfling*, and Vicar of *New-Romney*.—*Hon. Charles Stanley*, Esq; second Son to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of *Derby*.—The Lady of the Rt. Hon. the Lord *North* and *Guilford*.

## Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

*M*r. *John Garth*, to the Rectory of *Pewsey* in *Wiltshire*.—*Mr. John Watson*, to the Rectory of *Presbury* in *Cheshire*.—*Richard Laurence*, M. A. to the Vicarage of *Bredgar* near *Sittingbourne* in *Kent*.—*Mr. Philip Haffwell*, of *Queen's College, Oxford*, to the Rectory of *Wiston* in *Sussex*.—*Mr. Joseph Brereton*, to the Vicarage of *Acton* in *Cheshire*.—*Mr. David Turner*, to the Rectory of *Elinston* in *Kent*.—*Mr. James Collins*, to the Rectory of *Ashcombe* in *Devonshire*.—*Mr. William Bareby*, to the Vicarage of *Ratcliffe upon Wreake*, in *Leicestershire*.—*Mr. John Bowling*, to the Rectory of *Lethe斯顿*, in *Pembrokeshire*.—*Lynford Caryl*, M. A.

1745

Fellow of *Jesus College* in *Cambridge*, to the Vicarage of *Comberton* in *Cambridgeshire*.

## PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

*EARL of Dunmore* made General of Foot: And *William Blakeney*, *Humphrey Bland*, *James Oglethorpe*, Esqrs. *Lord Delawar*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, Majors General.

— *Williams*, Esq; Son to the late *Sir John Williams*, made Capt. of a Troop of Horse, in Gen. *Cope's Reg.* in *Flanders*.

— *John Goodere*, Esq; chosen Verdurer of *Epping Forest*, in the Room of *Sir John Eyles*, Bart. deceased.—*Thomas Walter Young*, Esq; made Capt. of Dragoons in Col. *Gardiner's Reg.* now in *Scotland*.—*Lieut Davis*, made a Capt. in *Lowther's Reg.* of *Marines*.

— *George Weston*, made second Engineer at *Gibraltar*.—*Michael Foster*, Esq; Recorder of *Bristol*, made a Judge in the King's Bench, in the Room of *Judge Chapple*. He was soon after knighted.—*John Philipson*, Esq; made Surveyor General of his Majesty's Woods on the North and South Sides of *Trent*, in the Room of *Henry Legge*, Esq; now one of the Lords of the Admiralty.—*Counsellor Clive*, made one of the Barons of the Exchequer, in the Room of *Mr. Baron Carter*, deceased.—*Hon. George Townshend*, made Capt. of a Troop of Horse, in *Cope's Reg.*

## Now Member.

*William Wyndham Obrian*, Esq; second Son to the late *Sir William Wyndham*, Bart. and Heir to the late *Earl of Thomond*, for *Taunton* in *Somersetshire*, in the Room of *John Buck*, Esq; deceased.

[Bankrupts in our next.]

## Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from March 26. to April 23.

Christned	{ Males	575	}	1121
	{ Females	546		
Buried	{ Males	791	}	1596
	{ Females	805		
Died under 2 Years old				564
Between 2 and 5				144
5	10			50
10	20			43
20	30			122
30	40			152
40	50			164
50	60			120
60	70			114
70	80			77
80	90			35
90 and upwards				11
				1596

Hay 45 to 50*s.* a Load.

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THE Austrian Generals understand, it seems, not only how to fight, but how to get Intelligence, as will appear from what follows. The Bavarian Partisan *Geschrey*, who was posted on the River *Rot*, with his Independent Company, having received Intelligence, that some hundreds of Recruits were to set out from *Passau* for *Braunau*, he immediately began his March, with an Intent to intercept and carry them off: But this Motion of his, as well as his Intention, was presently communicated, by some secret Conveyance, to the Commandant of *Braunau*, who sent directly a Detachment from his Garrison to lie in Ambush at a Place where *Geschrey* was to pass. The Partisan fell accordingly into the Ambush, and was so suddenly and vigorously attacked by the Austrian Detachment, that his Independent Company fell immediately into Confusion, Part of it was cut in Pieces, 130 taken Prisoners, and the rest dispersed; and a few Companies of the Regiment of *Tabis*, who ran to his Assistance, were likewise obliged to retire in Disorder; so that the Partisan, with the Handful of Men that were left, had but just Time to save himself in one of the Posts near *Landshut*.

Soon after this Success, viz. on the 21st of last Month, the Austrian Troops under General *Batiani*, passed the *Inn* in three Columns, at *Passau*, *Scharding*, and *Braunau*, and a Body of *Hussars* was immediately detached towards *Pfarkirchen*, in order to cut off the Enemy's Garrison there. Upon the 22d, General *Tripp*, who commanded this Corps, attacked the Enemy's advanced Guard near *Truffern*, and having killed some of their *Hussars*, the rest retired towards *Pfarkirchen*, in which Place there were about 600 Men, who at first made a very brisk Fire upon the *Austrians*; but the latter having attacked them Sword in Hand, they at last took to Flight, leaving four Officers, and above 200 Men Prisoners of War. On the 24th, the *Austrians* made themselves Masters of *Griesbach*, the Garrison having surrendered at Discretion; and at the same Time, they heard the Enemy had abandoned *Allsbach* and *Eggenfelden*: Whereupon General *Batiani* advanced to *Vilshoven*, where there were three *Hessian* Battalions, a great Detachment of the Bavarian Guards, and a Number of *Hussars*. He immediately summoned the Governor, M. de *Schoffal*, to surrender, and upon his Refusal, began to cannonade and bombard the Town on the 29th. By this Means the City being set on Fire in several Places, whilst great Part of the Garrison was employed in extinguishing the Flames, the *Austrians* broke a Sword in Hand, which obliged the Ga-

rison, consisting of between 3 and 4000 Men, to surrender themselves Prisoners of War.

About the same Time, General *Bernclau*, after having drove the French from *Kelheim*, marched down the *Danube*, and at *Deckendorff* sent a Detachment over that River, under the Command of Baron *Lutzen*, who dislodged the Enemy from *Fischberkoff*, *Naternborg*, and *Pladling*; after which they likewise abandoned *Straubingen*, &c. and at last *Landshut* itself opened its Gates to the *Austrians*. Upon this rapid Progress of the *Austrians*, Courier after Courier was sent from *Munich* to Count *Segur*, the French General, who had retired towards *Ingoldstadt*, after abandoning *Kelheim* and the *Upper Palatinate*, to come and join the Bavarian Army then in the Plains of *Munich*, in order to risk a general Battle. Accordingly he at last began his March, but the *Austrians* being then advanced to, and in Possession of *Landshut*, as also most of the Places thereabout, and having before been joined by General *Bernclau*, they made a sudden Motion to the Right, and upon the 15th Instant, met M. *Segur* at *Pfaffenbofen*, where a bloody Battle was fought, in which the *Austrians* gained a compleat Victory, 5000 French and *Palatines* being left dead upon the Spot, the Remainder, amounting to 4000 entirely dispersed, M. *Segur* himself taken Prisoner, the *Palatine* General wounded, and all their Cannon and Baggage left a Prey to the Victors.

The young Elector of *Bavaria* not being in Safety at *Munich* had retired from thence, and the Day after this Battle arrived at *Augsburg*. The very Day he arrived, he sent the Prince of *Furstenberg* and Count *Seckendorff* to have an Interview with Count *Coloredo* at *Fuersten*, where some preliminary Articles of Peace between him and the Queen of *Hungary* were very soon agreed to, the Substance of which are said to be, 1st, The Elector acknowledges all the Rights and Titles of the Queen, upon the Foot of the Pragmatick Sanction. 2dly, He renounces the Title of Archduke, and all his Pretensions as such. 3dly, His Electoral Highness promises to concur in putting again into Activity the Vote of *Bavaria*. 4thly, He will give his Vote to the Grand Duke at the next Election of an Emperor. 5thly, The Elector engages for the Restoration of *Anterior Austria*. 6thly, The Queen, on her Part, will restore to the Elector of *Bavaria* the Electorate of *Bavaria*, and the *Upper Palatinate*, keeping nevertheless Garrisons in *Ingoldstadt*, *Braunau*, and *Scharding*, till a general Peace be concluded. It's added, that by a separate Article the Elector has engaged, that his Troops shall pass

paid into the Pay of the Maritime Powers, in Consideration of a Subsidy of two Millions and an half of Florins.

If these be really the Conditions, his Electoral Highness has been so wise as to shew very little Regard to a rhodomontade Letter he is said to have received lately from the French King, which concluded thus:—“ You have 'ere this ('tis notorious) receiv'd Propositions of Accommodation from the Parties who have long been seeking the Destruction of your illustrious House. As we are truly sensible, Sir, that your Breast is inflamed with the same amiable and princely Virtues which your Royal Father so remarkably posses'd, we trust you will not suffer them to be quench'd with the Thoughts of a base and dishonourable Peace. No! rather scarce afford yourself an Interval of Rest, till Death has laid you in a glorious Grave, or Fortune given the Dominion you were born to hold. The same Resolution as when first our Sword was drawn in Defence of your dear Father's Rights, we still maintain and persevere in, never to sheath it till its Provokers be duly humbled:—Not that 'tis becoming a Prince to be averse to Peace upon good and proper Terms, for the Sake of his own Country, and even those of his direst Enemies. Sure, Mercy and Honour must be continually struggling in the Hearts of those assign'd to govern Kingdoms.—Accept this by the Hand of our Minister, and with it something of more Consequence, &c.”

The Elector returned to *Munich* on the 25th Instant, and if what private Letters from *Frankfort* say be true, *France* may come to see *Germany* united in a vigorous War for restraining, or perhaps putting an End to her Power to do Mischief; for by these Letters it is said, that a Treaty of perpetual Friendship and Alliance is on Foot between the Courts of *Vienna*, *Dresden*, and *Munich*, by which all the Disputes relating to the *Austrian* Succession will be finally determined; and that for corroborating this Alliance, the Elector of *Bavaria* is to espouse the Princess Royal and Electoral of *Saxony*, and the Prince Royal and Electoral of *Saxony*, the Princess *Charlotte* of *Lorrain*.

As to the War in *Silesia*, the Armies had not, by our last Advices, taken the Field, but frequent Skirmishes have already happened between the *Prussians* and Insurgents of *Hungary*, in which the latter have generally had the best of it; but this may probably be a very hot Campaign in that Country; for on the 28th Instant Count *Podewils*, the *Prussian* Minister at the *Hague*, received a Courier from *Berlin*, and next Day he communicated to their High Mightinesses his Dispatch, which was to this Effect:

That the King his Master having learned that the *Saxons* were going to join the *Austrians*, in order jointly to invade *Silesia*, his *Prussian* Majesty had caused his Minister at *Dresden* to represent to Count *Betschkef*, Envoy from *Russia*, that in Case the *Saxon* Troops, ceasing to be Auxiliaries of the Queen of *Hungary*, commit direct Hostilities against his *Prussian* Majesty, he could look upon this Step in no other Light, than in that of an open Rupture; and that on his Side, he should commit Hostilities against the *Saxons*, and should moreover demand of *Russia* the Succours stipulated by Treaties, &c.

Upon communicating this, his Excellency, in his Master's Name, desired their High Mightinesses would employ their good Offices to prevent the King of *Poland* from taking the above Measures, as great Troubles might result therefrom.

And by the last Mail we have an Account from *Dresden*, that when this Declaration of his *Prussian* Majesty's was communicated to the King of *Poland* by the *Russian* Minister, his *Polish* Majesty declared, that he had assisted the Queen of *Hungary* no other Way than he was obliged to do by former Treaties; that he should continue to assist her in the same Manner; that therefore he look'd upon this as a Declaration of War, and would send to demand of *Russia* the Succours stipulated by Treaties. At the same Time his *Polish* Majesty gave Orders for a Body of Troops to march towards *Lusatia*, lest the *Prussians* should make an Irruption into that Marquisate.

From the Armies upon the *Rhine*, we have no material Accounts since our last, except only that about the Middle of this Month, the Allied Army quitted all their Posts upon the *Labne*, and retired behind the *Erbach*, their Head Quarters being fixed at *Neuwied*. Upon their Retreat the *French* took Possession of the *Labne*; but have as yet attempted nothing, the Marshal *Maillebois* having left that Army, in order to go and command in *Italy*, and the Prince of *Cointi*, who is to have the Command upon the *Rhine*, not being yet arrived.

In *Flanders*, the *French* have actually taken the Field, and have sat down before *Tournay* with an Army of 68000 Men; but as it is one of the strongest Places in *Flanders*, and is provided with a Garrison of 8700 Men, Treachery excepted, it seems to be in no Danger, especially as the Allied Army is drawing together as fast as possible, and will, it is thought, march and give the Enemy Battle, the Duke of *Cumberland*, who has the chief Command, having given Orders some Time since to draw the Troops out of their Quarters with the utmost Dispatch.

ENTER-

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[The rest in our next.]